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CRITICAL MATTERS IN FRANCE AWAIT DEPUTIES' DECISION

With Reassembling of Chamber,
Questions of Service, and
Representation at Vatican
Will Come Up for Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent in Paris, France (Monday)—The Chamber of Deputies reassembled today amid much animation at the Palais Bourbon, for the session is likely to be a lively one. There is a belief that a change of government is not improbable, and two names are thrown into the discussion with some freedom, those of Aristide Briand and René Viviani. Nevertheless, it should not be assumed too readily that George Leygues, the Premier, will not succeed in meeting successfully the opposition that has been developing during the interregnum. The session is bound to be momentous with probable modifications of French policy.

For today the chief interest centered on arrangements for the celebration of the double fête of Armistice Day and the jubilee of the Third French Republic. It was proposed to transport the heart of Gambetta to the Pantheon, the monumental temple to France's greatest men. There also sprang up a movement in favor of honoring an unknown soldier, taken as a symbol of the national army which repelled the invader. The proposal was to bury an anonymous hero under the great cupola. The two ceremonies were to be simultaneous. The Chambers had not, however, pronounced, this morning the Council of Ministers changing the program. The heart of Gambetta is to be transported to the Pantheon, but the unknown soldier will then be carried to the Arc de Triomphe, where the interment will take place.

Subjects which will provoke the most interest are the Vatican and the duration of military service. A report advocating credits for the reestablishment of the Embassy attached to the Vatican is deposited. The proposition will be fought with vigor. As for military service, the compromise reached by the Cabinet is not generally approved. The War Minister insists on the necessity of compelling all young Frenchmen to serve for two years in army. The majority of members believe that 18 months are sufficient. Many favor one year, and some think that six months would suffice. The War Minister is apparently to have his way with the proviso that, at some future date, the service will be reduced to 18 months. There must be a great political struggle between the various parties on this issue.

The budget for 1921 is soon to be presented. There is a project of administrative reorganization of France on regional lines. A number of notices of motion, which will provoke debates on the general policy, have been handed in. Serious work will be begun next week.

RISE IN RAILROAD RATES IS DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, SAN FRANCISCO, California—Declaring that a recent decision in the matter of increasing railroad rates in California was based on the policy and practical need of the situation, rather than what it construed to be a mandate of the law, the California Railroad Commission recently, in a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, further declared that it wished to ratify its opinion that the powers of state authorities over intrastate rates have not been nullified or reduced by the Transportation Act.

Inclosed with the letter was a copy of the California commission's rate decision, in which the commission voiced its opinion that practical necessity demanded the adoption of the interstate commerce rate for the intrastate rate, and to which the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission was directed. The California Railroad Commission then says:

"We are now, without challenge, exercising full jurisdiction over state rates." There are now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission several cases, involving the power of that body to increase state rates, resulting from the failure or refusal of several state commissions to place state rates on a parity with the increased rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

JAPAN RELEASES MR. SHAW ON BAIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, SHANGHAI, China (Monday)—Mr. Shaw, the British subject who was arrested by the Japanese authorities at Seoul, Korea, on July 11, and against whom no charge was formulated, was released on bail on Friday. It is said that the authorities have taken action following strong pressure on the part of the press, which declared that the case is one for a thorough inquiry by the British Government inasmuch as the arrest of Mr. Shaw was a gross indiscretion and a blow to British prestige.

CONFERENCE OPENS ON ADRIATIC AFFAIR

London Times News Service
SANTA MARGHERITA, Italy (Sunday)—The conference for the solution of the Adriatic question begins tomorrow. The Jugo-Slav delegation, which arrived today, is composed of Dr. Milenko R. Vesitch, Dr. Anthony Trumbitch, Mr. Stoyanovich, Colonel Kalafitovich and a naval expert. The delegation will reside at the Imperial Hotel, where they will occupy apartments in which King Humbert and Queen Margherita once stayed. The Italian delegation is composed of Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Bonomi, Minister of War, General Badoglio, Mr. Salata, and Admiral Acton.

If the negotiations proceed favorably, John Glogotti, the Premier, himself will come during the last phase. The conference will take place in the Villa Spinola, where the Italian delegation is housed. Countess Sforza will act as hostess. The Italian Government is sparing no effort to make the sojourn of the guests comfortable and pleasant. The conference may break up after two or three days if agreement on the main points is impossible. In any case it is not expected to last longer than a week.

VACCINATION IN SCHOOLS OPPOSED

Evansville Society for Medical
Freedom Starts Campaign to
Prevent Compulsory Medical
Examination of Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, EVANSVILLE, Indiana—A fight made by Evansville citizens a year ago against the compulsory vaccination of school children has been brought to public attention again by the Evansville Society for Medical Freedom, which has started a campaign to prevent the compulsory medical examination of the school children of the city. George W. Nexsen, secretary of the society, has announced that there are 700 members in the organization and that they are preparing to take up with the city school board the entire question of compulsory medical care. The plea will be made that examinations be not required and that parents object and show a willingness to have children examined at home and to give a certificate of health to the principal of the school.

Mr. Nexsen recalls that his own child and other children were permanently injured last year as a result of being compelled to submit to the wholesale vaccination conducted in the city schools. He says that when the order for compulsory vaccination was made, he told the school authorities that his boy was tubercular and that his family physician had told him it would endanger the boy's health if he were vaccinated. He was thereupon sent to a physician to whom he explained the case. This physician, he says, agreed that vaccination would be dangerous to the boy, but sent him to Dr. Linthicum, secretary of the city board of health, for further examination.

Mr. Nexsen declares that Dr. Linthicum told him the talk of vaccination being dangerous was "all bosh," and that the boy would have to be vaccinated. Mr. Nexsen thereupon took the boy out of school until the vaccination order was suspended. Three hundred other children were taken from the schools at the same time in protest against the order. Mr. Nexsen complains now that he was forced to send his boy to summer school to maintain his school grade when the boy should have been playing in the sunshine where he could gain health and strength.

ATTACK UPON KANSAS WELFARE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, TOPEKA, Kansas—There is every prospect of a hard campaign in the next Kansas Legislature to break down the Industrial Welfare Commission and destroy the only protection the working women of the State have against the unscrupulous employer. This commission now has authority to fix the hours of labor, conditions and minimum wages of all women workers, and also for all minors employed in factories and stores. It has established the 9-hour maximum day and fixed a minimum of \$10 a week for all working women. Two years ago the Kansas Employers Association, now known as the Associated Employers, made a hard fight to break down the law and the commission, but failed. A considerable number of merchants, lawyers and even owners of factories have been elected to the Legislature this year and around this nucleus the association is building its organization to attempt to have the Industrial Welfare Commission law repealed.

REPARATION OF PRISONERS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, GENEVA, Switzerland, (Monday)—During the period May 6 to October 31 the International Committee of the Red Cross Society has repatriated 157,622 prisoners of war, of which number 89,266 were Russians.

ROOT LEAGUE PLAN USED AS WEAPON

Former Secretary of State
Opposed by League of Nations
"Irreconcilables" in Own Party
as Ranking Cabinet Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The selection of a Cabinet by President-Elect Warren G. Harding is expected to furnish the first test of the harmony and the solidarity of the Republican Party, returned to power by enormous majorities at the elections of last Tuesday. It is intimated here that the test will come more specifically on the selection by Mr. Harding of head for the Department of State.

Makers of Cabinet slates had, without exception, placed Elihu Root, former Senator and former Secretary of State, in the foreground as the probable candidate for the premier office under the new administration. Developments of the last few days have indicated, however, that an offer of the position to Mr. Root is by no means a foregone conclusion, and that there are powerful forces working to prevent the appointment of the most distinguished of the Republican "elder statesmen" to that office.

Simultaneously, all over the country there have begun to appear in leading Republican organs intimations that the appointment of Mr. Root would be a mistake. In point of fact, there is in progress a propaganda campaign the aim of which is to discredit the idea of selecting Mr. Root for Secretary of State.

Opposition Organized
The campaign started before the returns of the elections were complete, and as soon as it was definitely ascertained that the Republicans had won an overwhelming victory at the polls. It takes the form of advice as to who is the fit and proper person to be the head of the department dealing with the country's foreign relations at a time when this phase of the nation's policy is of paramount importance.

The campaign is but the inevitable result of a difference of viewpoint that has been apparent in the Republican Party since the League of Nations Covenant became an issue. It was a battle between the elder and younger statesmen, between the moderates, who desired participation in the League of Nations with safeguards for the United States, and the "irreconcilables," to whom the League of Nations in any shape or form was anathema.

This latter group is now making much of the election landslide and it is determined that, whatever form of co-operation the United States decides on, it must be built from the ground up, and not based on the Versailles Covenant. This faction is behind the movement to eliminate Mr. Root as the possible choice for head of the Department of State, and the organs representative of that school of thought have taken up the slogan.

League Basis Favored
Though opposed to Article X of the League of Nations and an earnest advocate of reservations, it was known all along that Mr. Root and former President William Howard Taft and the school to which they belonged were in favor of building up the country's international program on the framework of the League. They made their position plain through the long Senate fight.

In the middle of the presidential campaign Mr. Root, who was in Europe taking part in the framing of an international court plan, advised against the scrapping of the League. This advice was sent by cable last August. The communication, of course, was meant for the guidance of Senator Harding, and was prompted by requests for Mr. Root's advice from Republican leaders at a time when some of the latter thought that the international court would provide a substitute for the League. In his cable from Europe, Mr. Root is quoted as saying:

"The Hague court cannot be made to cover anything but justiciable questions. Matters of state policy must be dealt with by conference of the powers."

Mr. Root advised his Republican friends that "It would be very unwise to declare the League dead." He continued:

"In my opinion a new deal here from the beginning by abandoning the Versailles Treaty is impossible. To attempt it would bring chaos and an entire loss of results of the war and general disaster involving the United States. The only possible course is to keep the Treaty, modifying it to meet the requirements of the Senate reservations and the Chicago platform, and probably in some other respects."

This is the issue in a nutshell. This is the summarization of moderate Republican opinion on which war has been opened in the interest of the "irreconcilable" viewpoint. At the moment it looks as if the school to which Mr. Root and Mr. Taft belong has lost ground as a result of the election. There were rumors during the treaty fight in the Senate that relations between Mr. Root and Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, were not so cordial as they had once been, and from the time the Treaty failed of passage in the Senate indications

are that the Massachusetts Senator has been drifting toward the Left Wing, dominated by the Borah-Johnson-Brandagee faction.

Senators who were decidedly friendly to the League of Nations expressed the opinion yesterday that there is little probability of its adoption with or without reservations. Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who voted for the Versailles Treaty without reservations, said:

"There is no chance of the Senate agreeing to go into the present League of Nations, even with reservations. There will have to be some new association of nations for peace. It would not be possible to get a two-thirds vote of the Senate to ratify the Treaty with the present League Covenant. It is not unlikely that the Treaty of Peace proper as agreed upon can be agreed to."

WAR LEADER'S VIEW OF ALLIED POLICY

Marshal Foch Complains of
Weakness of Peace Treaty
and Declares His Advice Was
Ignored by Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Monday)—A sensation has been produced by the publication in the "Matin" of an interview with Marshal Foch, in which he attacks Mr. Clemenceau bitterly and complains of the weakness of the Peace Treaty. He declares that the armistice gave France the power to impose her conditions on Germany. For the security of France, the Rhine frontier was required, and Marshal Foch proposed the occupation of the left bank till the Treaty was executed. Mr. Clemenceau refused to consult with him. Not till April did he succeed in explaining his viewpoint to the cabinet. Only Raymond Poincaré supported him.

He sent a copy of his observations to the ministers, because, he said, "some day we may be tried by a high court for bringing bankruptcy out of victory," and he wished his documents to be in order.

Again in May he was heard by the Supreme Council. Everybody was silent. He demanded a response. Mr. Clemenceau spoke to President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, and, returning to Marshal Foch, said: "Our reply is that there is no reply."

The Marshal considered whether he should go to the signing of the Treaty at Versailles. As he repudiated the Treaty and could not accept responsibility, he felt that he should remain away. Mr. Clemenceau persuaded him that his refusal would weaken the allied cause, and he consented to go. He gives instances of how he was treated by Mr. Clemenceau, who snubbed him as though he sought ambitiously the position of commander-in-chief when in reality the post was a dangerous one, since he was faced with a lost battle out of which he was expected to bring victory.

With such a treaty, he told Louis Klotz, former Finance Minister, that France, on applying to Germany for payment, will be paid in worthless checks.

PROTECTION POLICY URGED BY DELEGATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—A declaration in favor of a continuance of "a policy of protection such as has been in force since 1873" was made by a representative of Nova Scotia manufacturers at a sitting held here yesterday by the Federal Tariff Commissioners, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, while a representative of the fishing industry of the Province advocated the maintenance of the present duty on fresh fish.

A leading manufacturer asserted that the protective policy was in the best interests of the consumers, working men, and manufacturers. It was argued that the continuance of the existing duty on fresh fish would enable the fishing interests "to develop plans for marketing so as to make fresh fish available at reasonable prices to practically all communities in Canada."

An interesting feature of the sitting was the representation by retail merchants, through the committee on the Board of Trade, against the continuance of the present luxury tax and representation by wholesalers against the existing business profits tax. Two groups suggested the imposition of a tax on turnover, in place of the form of taxation to which they especially objected.

JAPAN ARRESTS KOREANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—A message from Seoul, Korea, states that 106 Korean women members of the Independent Women's League have been arrested.

ACCUSED GREEKS ACQUITTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—Mr. Mavremichaelis and 20 other persons accused of complicity in a plot against Eleutherios Venizelos, have been acquitted by juries.

COAL INDUSTRY MAY BE NATIONALIZED

Senate Committee to Tour Cities
in Search of Facts—"Law of
Supply and Demand" Found
to Have Large Modifications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York—Nationalization of the coal industry in the United States may be recommended to Congress by the Senate committee on reconstruction and production unless coal prices are reduced before the convening of the new Congress.

The tour of several large cities which the committee began yesterday will assist them in deciding whether to recommend that the government take control of an industry which seems to be unable to charge anything but the highest of prices when production is increasing.

The committee has found in the coal situation such a modification of the much-proclaimed "law of supply and demand" that Senators William M. Calder and Walter E. Edge have said frankly that nationalization must come if reasonable prices do not develop within the next 30 days. An alternate remedy proposed by the committee is the insuring of a full coal supply and uninterrupted transportation.

Blame Laid on Priority Orders

The committee is inclined to think that high prices and profiteering were stimulated by priority orders, which permitted abrogation of contracts and produced artificial shortages while giving monopolies to those able to get priority orders. Senator Calder considers the coal problem as really a transportation problem. The committee plans to introduce into the next Congress bills to prevent recurrence of a situation like the present. This proposed legislation will probably include price fixing at the mines, so that fair prices to consumers might be figured by adding necessary handling charges and reasonable profits, according to Senator Calder.

Coal operators claim that it is unjust to emphasize increased production as an indication of profiteering, explaining that, in spite of that increased production, there is less coal available than in 1919, because at that time there were on hand the great stocks of coal accumulated during the war.

Public Utilities Supply Small

That the continuation of the public utilities is jeopardized because of the rapidly dwindling reserve supply of coal with which they usually face the winter months is asserted by J. W. Lieb, chairman of the National Committee on Gas and Electric Service in a telegram sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The committee urges that the commission take steps immediately to secure a sufficient supply of coal to protect these public services, and recommends that the commission arrange at once to provide an adequate supply of cars at the mines to give the utilities a sufficient supply of coal.

New York City's public utilities have only a two weeks' supply of coal on hand, it was announced on Saturday, and this is not considered an adequate margin at this season.

Coal operators claim that nationalization of the mines is unnecessary, that there will soon be a surplus of bituminous coal and that prices will automatically fall.

Gain in Production

Production of bituminous coal has exceeded the 12,000,000 ton mark for the third week in succession, the output for the week ending October 23 being 12,146,000 net tons, an increase of 45,000 tons over the preceding week, Coal Age reports. Production to date this year is estimated as now

only 8,500,000 tons behind that of 1917. The labor situation is reported as good and the coal supply greatly improved as compared with that of the previous week.

Unbroken shipments of anthracite were reported for the same week, when 1,915,000 tons were loaded, as compared with 1,855,000 tons the week before. Prices are quoted as fairly firm. The demand is said to be stronger than ever. New England shipments have declined, and exports have decreased somewhat. Bunker coal increased about 41 per cent.

RULING PROTECTS STORED LIQUORS

Purchases for Personal Use Before
Volstead Act Became
Effective Are Held to Be Legal
—Change in Law May Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court of the United States handed down an opinion yesterday in regard to the right to keep liquor, bought before the Volstead Act became effective, in storage. A case brought by W. G. Street against the Lincoln Safety Deposit Company and Daniel L. Porter, an internal revenue agent, in the United States District Court of Southern New York, had been decided against the right of the owner to keep liquor in a storage warehouse and against the right of the warehouse company to continue to hold such liquor. The Supreme Court reversed this decision, but at the same time pointed out that only in instances where it was unmistakably evident that the liquor so bought was to be used for bona fide private consumption could it be granted immunity from seizure.

Justice John H. Clark, who delivered the opinion, made it clear that there might be other cases where liquor was held in storage which would not at all come under this ruling. He also said that Congress, in enacting the law, had been so concerned with the big phases of preventing the manufacture and sale of liquor that it did not give attention to such small matters.

This gave a hint to the supporters of prohibition who are planning to have the enforcement law strengthened, by special supplementary legislation, to take care of the smaller points, which were overlooked in the effort to get a broad prohibitive law on the statute books, and which may be used to gain immunity under certain conditions.

Justice McReynolds, in a separate opinion, concurred, but did not assent to the reasons advocated to support the opinion. He believed that the Volstead Act had been properly interpreted by the court below but that to enforce it as thus construed would result in the confiscation of lawfully acquired liquors by preventing their consumption by the owner. The Eighteenth Amendment, he declared, gave Congress power only to prohibit the sale, manufacture and transportation of liquor.

In giving the majority opinion, it was stated that, in the case at issue, the liquor was in the exclusive control of the appellant and would be used only for personal consumption by himself, his family and his bona fide guests.

The internal agent has maintained that storage of the liquor would be unlawful after the Volstead Act became effective and had warned the storage warehouse company against keeping the liquor, as a result of which it notified the owner to remove it. The Supreme Court ruled that "possession" in this case was not unlawful, and that, since the owner paid rent for the space in which the liquor was kept and no one could have access to it or withdraw it except himself, it was as if it were stored in his own dwelling. Transferring to his house, it was held, would not be a violation of "transportation" as used in the law.

ORIGINAL IDEA OF LEAGUE OF SMALL NATIONS IS TOLD

As a Palliative for Present
Troubles of Small Nations
Entente Will Do Good, But
It Should Not Be Permanent

The following article, written specially for The Christian Science Monitor, is from the pen of a writer who, by reason of his intimate knowledge of the events in the Near East, is recognized as a competent authority.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The "Little Entente" was brought about by fear. Take Jönescu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, in a recent interview at Paris, said that the father of the idea of a little entente was Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece. The idea occurred to the Greek statesman just after the armistice. Mr. Venizelos knew too well the mentality of the European diplomacy to believe in the much-heralded advent of a new era of altruism in international politics. He is a much more accomplished student of European politics than President Wilson, and refused to be misled into the belief that the great powers would respect the rights of their smaller allies. He foresaw the attempt of the big brothers to cheat the smaller ones. It was this fear, coupled with the desire to check the selfishness of the powers at Paris, that inspired Mr. Venizelos to approach Mr. Jönescu with a plan for a Near Eastern bloc at the conference, with a view to settling a square deal.

Mr. Jönescu tells us that Mr. Venizelos met President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia at Paris, and the latter was greatly interested in the idea. How far the Rumanian, Serbian, Czechoslovakian and Greek delegates at Paris worked together, and to what degree the satisfactory solutions to their respective problems are due to their secret collaboration, is impossible to know at this date. It appears that Mr. Jönescu was so impressed by the results obtained at Paris that he is desirous of going much further than Mr. Venizelos' initial purpose.

Rumania fears the restlessness and the bellicose temper of Hungary and of Russia. Mr. Jönescu, to safeguard the mere physical boundaries of an extended Rumania, appealed to Jugo-Slavia, to Czechoslovakia, and to Poland, who are in turn living in terror of other neighbors, and an alliance for mutual defense against external aggression was formed.

British and French Approval

This defensive alliance has been welcomed in England, and even in France. It has been received with equal commendation by the press in the United States. In these days of wars and perils of threatening wars, the world is eager to grasp at any scheme and any plan which may promise peace.

Alliances made with a view to restraining some nations from attacking others have proved inefficient guardians of permanent peace. They are merely temporary expedients. Sometimes they succeed as temporary agencies in postponing wars, oftentimes they degenerate into causes for wars. The great entente and the central alliance may be said to have so degenerated into a cause for the great war. Alliances and ententes have been serviceable for a limited period of time in preventing wars through mere fear, but after that limit has passed they have degenerated into causes of friction and wars.

The little entente may be temporarily serviceable to the interests of peace. It will enforce peace upon Hungary and Bulgaria until such a time, perhaps five or ten years, when Hungary and Bulgaria shall have succeeded in becoming parts of other alliances or ententes. When that time arrives, the serviceability of the little entente will cease, and the process of degeneration into a cause for wars will begin.

The little entente may be a crying need today. It will frighten Hungary and Bulgaria to a respectful submission, but it will not establish peace. The little entente should be taken as a mere makeshift structure to meet the actual emergency. Meanwhile, another structure, reared on the solid foundations of friendship and understanding, must be erected.

Little Entente a Palliative

The little entente, taken as a palliative, which many give time to the Balkan statesmen to provide a lasting cure for the present conditions of their countries, should be welcomed by all the friends of the Balkan peoples and of peace in general. There is, however, a grave danger connected with the little entente. It is the danger that it will be taken more seriously than it should. It will be mistaken for the real cure of the Balkan troubles. And if it is so taken, the little entente will not have profited the Balkans. It will have merely delayed for a day or so the return of the old conditions of chronic antagonisms and hatreds which have cursed the Balkan peoples for centuries.

The real remedy is not alliances or ententes for defensive purposes, but an understanding for making defensive alliances or ententes unnecessary. An understanding to prevent war in the Balkans implies sacrifices on all sides. It means that Greece, Rumania, Serbia and the other members of the little entente shall be willing to make

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certain sacrifices, in spite of their victory, in order that the hearts of their neighbors may be purged of the resentment and the sentiments of revenge inspired by defeat and humiliation.

It is not necessary for one to advance at this stage of the discussion the specific sacrifices which each nation should offer to make. It is sufficient to indicate that peace in the Balkans, as elsewhere, can be attained only through a sympathetic understanding of the legitimate aspirations and needs of all the Balkan nations, and not through the enforcement of conditions by a stronger group upon a weaker one.

Mutual Sacrifices Necessary

When this view is accepted by all Balkan statesmen and preached and inculcated by them and by the press, as well as by the European and American friends of the Balkans upon the peoples of the Near East, there will be no great difficulty in deciding upon the mutual sacrifices to be made.

The little entente will use its fist to preserve the quiet of the Balkans for only a few years. The Balkans do need such a quiet, even if it is enforced by the fist. The little entente, looked upon by all friends of the Balkans not only as a necessary evil, but also as a great opportunity, will prove to have been a blessing. But if it is taken as the solution of the Balkan problem, it will, like the Balkan Alliance of 1912, degenerate into a nest of intrigues and a mother of many cruel wars in eastern Europe, and, perhaps, in the world.

SOVIET SUCCESS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA

Bolshevik Claim to Have Made Advance Down Into Crimea - Against General Wrangel

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—A Bolshevik military communiqué regarding the campaign against General Wrangel states that, in the Perekop region, enemy attacks on Bolshevik positions east of Perekop were successfully repulsed. Artillery and machine-gun firing is proceeding.

In Jankop direction, the enemy, who was forcing his way toward Salkovo and Genitchi, was energetically pursued by Bolshevik troops, who, on November 3, as a result of a rush attack by cavalry and infantry, captured the stations of Rykovo and Novo Alexievka, and further developing their success, broke into the Chongar Peninsula, overcoming strongly fortified positions near Djimbuluk station and near Chongar. These positions were defended by fortifications provided with concrete armored constructions and numerous armaments.

On November 4, Bolshevik light cavalry detachments, continuing their advance, were forcing their way into Sivash. In the course of November 3 and 4, the Bolsheviks captured a large number of prisoners and booty. Of the latter, 22 guns, three armored trains, and 40,000 shells have so far been counted.

Comment on Coal Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. HELSINKI, Finland (Monday)—The Bolshevik press expresses keenest disappointment over the failure of the British coal strike. The "Krasnaya Gazeta" says that British labor, from the viewpoint of political alertness, is not nearly so advanced as the Russians. All the old labor leaders, it argues, should be replaced immediately by representatives of the Communist parties.

Soviets' Aggressive Attitude
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" in Kovno transmits a message from Moscow stating that General Wrangel is rapidly retreating into the Crimea, hotly pursued by the Bolshevik forces. In consequence of their success, the Reds are again assuming an aggressive attitude toward the Poles.

JAPAN'S VIEW OF TRADE CONCESSIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—With reference to the fact that America has obtained huge concessions in Siberia, involving coal, petroleum and fishing monopolies, the Foreign Minister states that Japan cannot take cognizance of such a private agreement and is unprepared to assent to any measures which infringe her treaty rights in matters of vital interest.

SOVIET AGENT'S ASSAULT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. RIGA, Latvia (Monday)—A Russian subject has made an attempt upon the life of the Soviet representative at Riga. The assailant has been arrested and the Soviet Government has asked the authorities to hand the prisoner over.

MORE DISORDERS IN IRELAND REPORTED

Rioting, Ambushing of Police and Reprisals Continue Unabated—Midland Railway System Threatens to Close Down

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BELFAST, Ireland (Monday)—

Rioting, ambushing of police, and reprisals continue unabated in Ireland. Added to the difficulties of these unfortunate people, some of the railways are likely to close down. Sharp rioting broke out in Belfast on Sunday afternoon in the area lying between the Crumlin Road and the Old Lodge Road. Repeated baton charges by the police were answered by rifle and revolver fire by the crowd. A man named Daniel McGrath, who was arrested by the police after an exciting chase, had an automatic pistol and a bowie knife in his pocket. The military, with an armored car and a large force of police, quelled the disturbance.

Londonderry had a night and morning of great excitement. Sergeant Wiseman and Constable Watters were attacked at 9 p. m. at the Custom House by four men with revolvers. The sergeant fired back, but the men took Watters' rifle and bolted.

Later in the night a party of men went through the streets, some wearing masks and carrying petrol. Toward midnight fires broke out in several houses and a fire engine, guarded by soldiers, motored through Foyle Street, where it was fired on from both sides. The military returned the fire. Later, Constables Short and Cairns were found lying in the street dangerously wounded. Five policemen altogether are in the infirmary.

Armed men in motor lorries visited a district about one mile from Athlone on Saturday night, and it is reported that they put the occupants of two farmhouses on to the roadside and, after firing shots over their heads, set fire to the houses, using petrol for the purpose.

Three thousand employees of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland have received notice. The company announced on Saturday that the reasons for this step are the refusal of their employees to handle munition trains and also the boiler-makers' strike. Unless these causes can be eliminated, even the present reduced service cannot be maintained and the system may close down.

Railwaymen on the Strabane, Letterkenny, Londonderry and Burton port lines have decided to seek reinstatement. They were dismissed for their refusal to work military trains. They now say that, if reinstated, they will work all trains irrespective of what they carry.

Councillor Mahon, proprietor of a printing works in Dublin, was arrested by the military Saturday. The plant and machinery were dismantled and ordered to close down. Councillor Mahon was the printer of a paper called Young Ireland, and other Nationalist organs.

PACKING COMPANY TO QUIT CANADA

CHICAGO, Illinois—Armour & Co. announced yesterday that it had closed out its business in Canada, including a packing plant at Hamilton, Ontario, and selling agencies at St. John, Sydney, Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto.

The supply of hogs in Canada is insufficient to keep the packing plant running, it was explained, and the tariff on importation of dressed meats makes shipments to the selling agencies from Chicago prohibitive.

SOVIETS DENY MAKING DEBS PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Denial is made from the national headquarters of the Socialist Party that it has any intention of asking President Wilson for a pardon to release Eugene J. Debs from the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia. The statement issued asserts that neither the Socialist Party nor Mr. Debs has asked for a pardon. This, it is declared, is "because to ask a pardon would be to admit guilt, and Mr. Debs is guilty of nothing except refusing to bend his head to the hysterical madness of war-time. The Socialist Party, acting with Mr. Debs' full knowledge and approval, has repeatedly demanded, not a pardon, but an unconditional release."

LEAGUE'S DECISION ASKED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WARSAW, Poland (Monday)—It is learned from a very good source that the Polish Government desires to accept entirely the decision of the League of Nations concerning the free disposition of the inhabitants of central Lithuania. It is only necessary to find a way to allow the inhabitants to express their will.

It is expected that the plebiscite will be carried out as simply as possible. The army of General Zeligowski will be allowed to participate in the voting. The army is composed, for the greater part, of people from central Lithuania.

WM. K. MacKAY CO., Auctioneers

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ANNOUNCE AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN AND ANTIQUE

PERSIAN AND CHINESE RUGS

IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS, SIZES AND WEAVES

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

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at three o'clock each afternoon

Continuous exhibition each day until time of sale

Mr. F. Filippucci, the well known Connoisseur and Rug Expert, was engaged to assist our patrons at this sale.

lease, not only of Mr. Debs, but of all men and women imprisoned for purely political actions. This demand has been made, and will continue to be made, until political opinions contrary to the prevailing views of the country are no longer considered prison offenses in America.

GENERAL OBREGON'S POLICY INDICATED

President-Elect of Mexico, in Address to Congress, Outlines Agrarian Views—Would Set Up Class of Small Landholders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As indicating his future policy, the address recently delivered by Alvaro Obregon, who will become President of Mexico on December 1, which has just been received here, is being given close attention by officials and others interested in the development of Mexico.

The speech was made before an informal meeting in the Chamber of the House of Deputies and was attended by members of both branches of Congress.

At the outset General Obregon stated that the "future of the country depends upon the legislation enacted by the Chambers, because on our legislation will depend the development of the country or the continuation of an existence full of uncertainty."

The Land Issue
Referring to the agrarian bill under consideration by the House of Deputies, he said:

"In Mexico unfortunately a majority of landowners have remained absolutely refractory to the evolution of agriculture. They have continued the routine methods to such an extent that they have not been able to compete in production with the agriculturists of other countries.

"To divide the large estates before we have created a class of small landowners is an absurdity." He showed that there were vast areas of land in Mexico, if that was what the people wanted, for all the small landholders that could work them.

"Let us settle the agrarian problem," he said, "without disregarding the fact that our country has much more land than is necessary for the proper solution of the problem. Let us not break up large holdings before we have created the small holdings, because if we do we shall bring about such a crisis in production as to bring on probable famine and defeat the very purpose of the movement.

"I am of the opinion that a law should be enacted establishing the right of every man capable of cultivating a strip of land to become a landholder; a law which would fix a maximum area to which such a man was entitled, and that large landholders should be approached with a view to their ceding enough land to meet all demands, so that when the large land holdings are broken up the small land-holding class would have been already created."

Need of Modern Methods
General Obregon pointed out the necessity of encouraging modern methods of agriculture so that credits might be forthcoming for large and small landholder alike, and urged agricultural education, as means to stimulating both farming communities and individuals.

The Socialist elements in the House of Deputies attacked the figures and facts which he presented. One Socialist said that the one and only real triumph of the revolution had been Article 27 of the Constitution and accused General Obregon of trying to "knife it."

After several hours of vigorous debate, General Obregon again spoke, saying in part:

"I am not here to defend the interests of any special group. I am here to defend the interests of the country, interests of the community which have been entrusted to my care. Had I wished to renounce my principles I would long ago have trafficked in them because the most profitable business is trafficking in principles."

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ARMENIANS DRIVEN BACK BY THE TURKS

Capture of Stronghold Causes Forces to Fall Back on Overcrowded Erivan—Turkish Union With Soviets Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—According to reports received by the Armenian authorities in London, the military situation in that country is one of extreme peril. Owing to simultaneous attacks by the Turks in the south and the Bolsheviks in the north, accompanied by the fall of the fortress of Kars, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that it appears an impossibility to prevent the Turks and Bolsheviks joining hands on the Kars-Karaklis railway. This advance from north and south will compel the Armenians to evacuate Alexandropol.

It is estimated that nearly 500,000 Armenians will be affected, who will, no doubt, make the best of their way to the already desperately overcrowded city of Erivan. The fall of Kars is the cause of bitter disappointment to the Armenians. This immensely strong natural fortress, it was stated, withstood repeated Russian attacks for 10 years, when defended by the Turks and could easily have withstood the present attacks from the Turks if assurances of a supply of guns had been fulfilled by the British Government.

The Turks, it was stated, were able to bring up guns that far outnumbered any guns possessed by the Armenians and quickly rendered both town and fortress untenable.

The British War Office, the informant declared, virtually promised the Armenian delegation in Paris last June to supply 10 9-inch and 26 6-inch guns, also small arms equipment and the necessary ammunition to Armenia. This promise was fulfilled as regards the small arms, but not in respect to heavy guns.

On the other hand, there has been a flagrant disregard of both British and Armenian interests on the part of France and Italy in supplying guns and small arms to the Turks, which was the subject of a question asked of Cecil Harmsworth in the House of Commons recently. That British interests in Mesopotamia will suffer in consequence of the Turkish success in Armenia, the informant said, is a foregone conclusion.

Large stocks of food and clothing that have been accumulated by the United States and centered at Alexandropol, under charge of the American Near Eastern Relief Mission, will fall into the hands of the Turks and further intensify the conditions of starvation at present existing at Erivan.

In conclusion, the informant stated that never in her history had Armenia's need of help been greater, not only to prevent the Turks' repeated threat of extermination, but to prevent Bolshevism becoming rampant in the East.

Erivan Threatened

London Times News Service. CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Saturday)—After being reinforced, the Turkish Nationalists under Kiazim Karabekir Pasha resumed their drive against Kars. The Armenians were outflanked and fell back upon the fortress which was captured by Turks on November 2.

According to trustworthy reports from Transcaucasia, the Nationalist Turks are moving from Kars against Alexandropol in spite of stubborn resistance of the Armenians, and the Russian Bolsheviks, advancing in the rear of the Armenian forces along the Akstafra road, have captured Kara Kilissa. Turkish columns from South of Erivan are approaching the Armenian capital.

DELAY IN CABLE CONFERENCE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State and head of the American delegation at the International Communications Conference, is taking a brief vacation, but is expected to return to Washington by the end of this week.

There is ground for belief that a momentary deadlock has been reached in the conference, necessitating foreign delegations requesting additional instructions from their respective governments. The prime purpose of the conference was to distribute the former German cables, on which no agreement has been possible to date.

On other phases of the conference's work, there is reason to believe that all the delegations feel progress can be made, although the problems involved are momentous and extremely difficult because of their technical character.

Printing Exhibition

Rogers Building 491 Boylston Street, Boston November 8 to 20

Five organizations, The Boston Typothetae, Board of Trade, Society of Printers, Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Pilgrim Publicity Association and the Artists and Designers League have joined in making an exhibition of National and New England Printing.

Business men, manufacturers and officials of all forms of organized work are invited to this exhibition to see some of the best methods used in printing for carrying forward affairs of today.

ADMISSION FREE Open Daily Noon to 10 P. M.

character. A general meeting of the conference will likely be held at an early date, when a decision on general plans is expected.

So far as can be learned, there is no disposition on the part of any of the delegations to dissolve the conference, as the problems causing such an unsuccessful termination of its work would present themselves at any subsequent conference which might be called.

If the conference continues its work, there is no prospect of an early adjournment, and there is a possibility that it might be in session several months longer, notwithstanding the desire of most of the delegates to complete their work.

ALLIES AGREED ON REPARATION PLAN

Means Found of Deciding on German Indemnity Which Will Be Satisfactory Both to Great Britain and France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Only two slight modifications remain to be made before the French and British governments ratify the draft agreement as to the method by which the sum total of German indebtedness is to be fixed, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns at authoritative quarters, and even by now those modifications may have been finally settled.

The Earl of Derby presented the views of the British Government on Saturday in Paris, and the French reply to that has been received in London. The arrangement is called a compromise in British official circles, though it is pointed out there has never been that serious difference between the views of the respective governments concerned as has been alleged by outside agencies.

The French Government is admittedly pleased about the affair, and if there is any criticism it may be looked for in the direction of those who have always stood out for a settlement of German indebtedness by the Reparations Commission wholly.

What has actually happened is that the two governments have arrived at what is dear to the heart of the French diplomatists—a "formula" which seems to provide for the Reparations Commission's settling of the German indemnity, as arranged in the Versailles Treaty. In this way the face of the Government is saved and the French people are satisfied that all is well.

As a matter of fact the informant said that the first two conferences, namely at Brussels and Geneva, of experts, will, as stated, report back to their respective governments, and when the Reparations Commission meets, it will be told what to do by the allied governments.

Doubtless at the first conference at Brussels, the German experts will produce figures to show the maximum indemnity that Germany can meet, and the French experts will in all probability demand just double that amount. But the main thing is that the French have agreed to adopt the plan of definitely fixing the total amount of the German indemnity so that both the British and French viewpoints are satisfied, and ultimately, after much wrangling, a final figure will be reached within the means of the German people.

PICKETING RELIEF DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a case passed upon by the Supreme Court yesterday, relief from the annoyance of picketing in a specific case was denied, but no general approval of the right to picket was included in the opinion handed down by the court, as had been hoped by union labor. The Niles-Bement-Pond Company of New Jersey had asked for an order restraining the Iron Molders Union from picketing the Niles works supplying material for government work which it had under contract. The action of the lower court refusing to grant the injunction was affirmed.

COAL CASE INQUIRY BROADENS SCOPE

Judge Anderson, at Indianapolis, Resents Interference of Attorney-General Palmer—Claim Made Facts Are Withheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Investigation of coal business during the summer, in connection with the preparation of the trial of conspiracy charges against 125 bituminous coal operators and miners, has revealed facts which may justify the indictment of additional defendants, and additional classes of defendants, according to testimony of Frederick Van Nuis, United States attorney for the district of Indiana. Before Judge A. B. Anderson, in the federal court, yesterday, in the discussion of matters involving Attorney-General Palmer's connection with the case which charges violation of the Lever Act, Mr. Van Nuis read a telegram from Mr. Palmer in which the latter instructed that "before seeking indictments in this case you should consult with and lay the facts before the department."

Judge Anderson continued the coal case until January 10. When the case was called for trial yesterday the government moved a continuance for the reason that it had been unable to have removed to the jurisdiction of the Indiana court various defendants living in other states, and for the reason that Dan W. Simms, special assistant district attorney, in charge of the prosecution, had resigned.

Mr. Simms resigned because he said Mr. Palmer, by instructing that certain evidence be suppressed, had "literally cut the heart out of the case." Judge Anderson based his investigation on the instructions of Mr. Palmer. "What I want to know is whether I am to be used as a mere puppet pulled by strings from Washington. I want to know by what power a United States law officer acts when he can order pertinent facts in a case before this court eliminated," said the court.

Mr. Simms testified that from the time the removal cases began in Missouri, Illinois and Ohio, until the oral arguments in Toledo, "numerous suggestions were made that counsel for the prosecution were acting outside and beyond the scope of their authority and were going beyond the authority which the Department of Justice recognized."

Officials in charge of prosecution testified that Mr. Palmer had not spoken the truth by saying an agreement had been reached in conference with Judge Anderson to suppress evidence in the case. Judge Anderson cited law to show that the instructions of Mr. Palmer to Mr. Simms were "strangely close to the compounding of a felony, and 'dangerously near contempt of court.'" He said he would continue the coal case to January 10 in order to permit further investigation of the matters involved in the preparation of the case and to "give the court a chance to find if this is a government by law or by person."

Mr. Palmer was represented at the hearing by C. B. Ames, former Assistant Attorney-General, who said he believed Mr. Palmer had done everything possible to aid in the prosecution. The miners were represented by Charles Evans Hughes, and the operators by Frank C. Daley and others.

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"This condition does not permit of prosecution by district attorneys, but it is an indication of proffering to an alarming extent." Mr. Lewis proposed action by Attorney-General Palmer.

INFLUENCE OF NEW AMERICAN REGIME

Action of United States in Demanding German Representation Held to Be Significant

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian Government has received an invitation from the Austrian section of the Reparations Committee to take part in an economic conference which is being held at Pressburg between the states replacing the former monarchy, at which the allied powers will also be represented with a consultative voice. It is understood that Germany was also invited, by desire of the American, British, Italian, Czechoslovakian, and Jugo-Slavian delegates, but the French delegate declared that Germany might only take part in this conference in the character of a prisoner at the bar.

The American delegate, Colonel Smith, vigorously contested this point of view, supported by the other delegates, and finally the matter was submitted to the ambassadors' conference in Paris. It is understood that, already at the Pressburg conference, the point of view of the new régime in the United States has been put forward, and that the new government will refuse to participate at a conference without an invitation being extended to Germany.

LABOR DISPUTE IS JOINTLY REFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Both sides have agreed to accept arbitration in a labor dispute in the Fort Smith district of Arkansas which resulted from an attempt to introduce a lower wage scale in a smelting plant at Van Buren, Arkansas, the Department of Labor announced yesterday. An arbitrator chosen by the department is satisfactory both to employer and employees, it was said, and will report at Van Buren shortly.

The case is important in that it was the first authentic instance of an attempt to reduce wages to come to the attention of the department. The employees of the smelting plant were organized in the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. A later attempt to reduce wages which was brought to the department led to measures which made reductions unnecessary, through assistance obtained from the Ford plant in Detroit, Michigan, which is illustrating economies that may be made in the factories affected, all of which manufacture Ford parts.

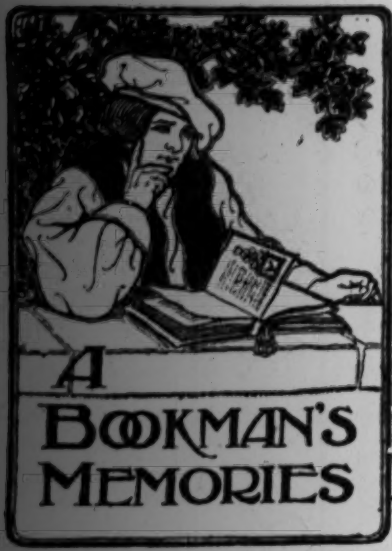
Hamamater's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



A merchant from another city took a trip with us through this store.

One of the puzzling things to him was why we devoted an entire floor in the Old Building to antiques, for which (as he said) the demand is so limited.

The point is this: he was basing this limitation on what he believed. He could not understand that we, seeing no limitation in this respect, had watched the Galleries of Antiques develop into one of the most successful sections of the entire store



W. L. George

Why does an author become popular? Why should W. L. George, whose first book, "A Bed of Roses," was published but nine years ago, have had so good a "press" in America? Why should he have been interviewed at greater length than other Englishmen who visit these shores, and talk about the Manhattan skyline, the elevators, the skyscrapers, and their own books? I am interested in these questions, because W. L. George is by way of being a new reputation to me.

When I came to America in 1917, I had not read any of his books, and I had only, so far as I knew, seen him once. That was at an annual meeting of the Authors Society in London. He made a fighting speech, and I said to myself—"Good! He treats literature seriously."

There are so many American authors to consider that I had almost forgotten about W. L. George when, at a dinner about a year ago, given by the Drama League to John Drinkwater, a young woman, who told me she came from Missouri, began to play me with questions about W. L. George. I told her that I was old-fashioned, that he was a new man, and that I had no information about him; after a pause I said, "Why are you so interested in him?" She answered, "Oh, he is a feminist, and takes women seriously." But I found that she was only familiar with his novels. She had not read "Woman and Tomorrow," or "The Intelligence of Women."

As every one knows he chose for the subject of his first lecture in New York, "Love and Marriage." He dined with me at a club a few days before the lecture and I begged him to change the subject, of his address, on the grounds that no one wanted to hear a man talk on "Love and Marriage." He disagreed, and said, "What subject do you suggest that I should lecture upon?" I answered, "As you have been here for three weeks why not, 'What I Think of America'?" "Is not that a rather dangerous topic?" he asked. "Americans, I am told, are very sensitive." "Maybe," I replied, "but you can say anything you like if only you will say it humorously, and wrap up your comment in a joke. Then you can be as caustic and critical as you desire."

He did not change the subject of his lecture. It was a crowded and attentive audience; they followed his thought and took every point; and, at the conclusion, the chairman (the editor of Vanity Fair) announced that Mr. George would be happy to answer questions. Then from all over the hall and balcony inquirers bobbed up, and many of the questions dealt with points in his novels, chiefly the dispositions and actions of his heroines. When the lecture was over I hastened to the reception room to retract all I had said about "Love and Marriage" not being an attractive topic. "You were right, and I was wrong," he took my apology comfortably. Like Arnold Bennett he does not argue; like him he waits sagaciously until his opponent adopts his point of view.

No one at the lecture had anything to say about his thick volume called "Engines of Social Progress," which deals with such subjects as "Small Holdings," "Housing Schemes" and "Cooperation"; no one mentioned "France in the Twentieth Century," with its chapters on "The French Woman" and "Marriage"; no one asked questions relating to his valuable volume on the model town built at Port Sunlight by the proprietor of "Sunlight Soap"; no one had a word to say on his study of Anatole France which, in my opinion, is one of his best pieces of work. It is by his novels that he has caught the lecture public and the reading public, and I have no doubt that this is precisely what he meant to do. Here again is a similarity between W. L. George and Arnold Bennett. Neither leaves anything to chance, or to the inspiration of the moment. Each makes a literary plan of campaign, and keeps to it; each regards literature rather as a business, certainly as a means toward ripe living and advancement.

In my analysis W. L. George is not primarily a novelist. He is a student of sociology, a garnerer of facts, an examiner of data, and I do not believe that, in his heart, he is more interested in the condition of women, than in the condition of prisoners. When I last met him he had spent the afternoon talking with the prisoners in Sing Sing, and, of all the conversational hares I started, the condition of prisoners in American jails was the one that he followed with the most eagerness. His is a practical mind, that likes dealing with, and probing actualities. To a reporter, on the day after he had reached New York, he said, "I am not one of those people who are interested in old ruins, and Rembrandts and cathedrals, I am interested in machinery and concrete ways of doing things, and vital things in life. I don't care at all to visit the Metropolitan Museum here, but I should like to visit your law courts."

People have different views as to

what are the "vital things in life"; but Mr. George has no doubt about what he thinks they are. I imagine that he would be much more interested in the method of carrying on a successful 5-cent store, than in the provenance of the most adorably doubtful Primitive picture ever painted. He would be very impatient and snappy if he were obliged to argue at length with Ford Madox Hueffer as to the proper preparation for writing a Great Book; but he would be delighted to balance with an architect, the claims of a single-material house against a two-material house at Port Sunlight. This being so, do you not think it clever of him to have devoted so much thought to fiction, for people will read a novel when they will not read a sociological book; and when a man wants to make use of his knowledge it is more advantageous to employ it in "The Second Blooming" than in "Labor and Housing," and in "Caliban" and "The Strangers' Wedding" than in "Dramatic Actualities" and "Literary Chapters." In the last-named book he studies and considers the drama and literature with the same unimpassioned detachment that he studies love, marriage, the French temperament and cheap cottages. His writings lack charm. I think that he is not interested in charm.

In "The Little Beloved," called in the United Kingdom "The Making of an Englishman" (why do some authors have two titles for their books, one for England, the other for America?), he depicts the process whereby a typical French youth, intelligent, passionate, spectacular, transformed into a staid and stolid English householder and husband. That, without the adjectives, for they describe the character in the book, is his case. He was born in France, he was educated there, he attended a French university, and it was only after being shaped into a Frenchman that he became, by choice, an Englishman. His knowledge of France and Frenchmen explains why his little book on Anatole France is so good, and perhaps that is the reason why he is quite as much interested in women as in housing.

He has written part of his autobiography succinctly in "Who's Who." Really, I must quote it: "Educated successively as an analytical chemist, an engineer, a barrister, a soldier and a business man; having proved a failure at all these trades, took to journalism about 1907."

His latest novel is "Caliban," a study of a "Superman" in journalism. I was immensely interested in the opening chapters, describing the school days and home life of the "Superboy," very well observed, and analyzed with energy and sound common sense; but when the "Superman" begins to operate, the author's grasp relaxes, my interest waned, and I felt that Mr. George has not diagnosed the "Superman" with the industry and intensity that he has analyzed the French temperament and woman.

Yesterday I sat down to make a further study of his book on "The Intelligence of Woman" (I love to learn things), but as I was beginning to master the chapter on "Feminist Intentions," some one in the next room began singing "Phyllis Is My Only Joy," and I forgot all about the book.

THE OXFORD LETTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A letter over the signature of some of the most distinguished members of the University of Oxford has been addressed to "the professors of the arts and sciences and to members of the universities and learned societies in Germany and Austria."

"Since," runs this document, "there will be many of you who fully share our heartfelt sorrow and regret for the breach that the war has occasioned in our friendly intercourse, and since you cannot doubt the sincerity of the feeling which engendered and cherished that old friendliness, you must, we believe, be sharing our hope for its speedy reestablishment."

"We therefore, the undersigned doctors, heads of houses, professors, and other officers and teachers in the University of Oxford, now personally approach you with the desire to dispel the embitterment of animosities that under the impulse of loyal patriotism may have passed between us."

"In the field where our aims are one, our enthusiasms the same, our rivalry and ambition generous, we can surely look to be reconciled, and the fellowship of learning offers a road which may—and if our spiritual ideas be alive, must—lead to a wider sympathy and better understanding between our kindred nations."

"While political dissensions are threatening to extinguish the honorable comity of the great European states, we pray that we may help to hasten that amicable reunion which civilization demands. Impetuous ratio quid est impetratura est."

The originator, if not the author, of this finely phrased missive was the poet laureate, Robert Bridges, whom certainly none could accuse of being lukewarm in patriotism.

To the objection that the list of signatories is not really representative it has been replied that those asked to sign were specially chosen from among scholars of European reputation, whose names in the past were well known in Germany; so that the recipients of the letter should feel that no mere academic courtesy was offered them, but the warm hand of old friendship. The charge that the sense of the university at large is against the letter is sufficiently countered by a supporting letter which appeared in The Times of London a few days after the original, heartily signed by resident tutors, men and women of the younger generation.

From the welcome which has been accorded to the letter by the press of Germany and Austria, there would seem to be little doubt the response of the recipients will be as cordial as the invitation.

DOWN THE TIGRIS TO BAGHDAD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the spring, with the melting of the snows on the Armenian mountains, the Tigris swells to full flood, and, sweeping over its banks far and wide, floods the plain of Iraq. Then from the deck of the steamer one may see nothing but water, water. And when the river begins to shrink back before its myriad streams and shrivels up its new-made channels, far into the hot summer these wide lakes and marshes persist, defying the heat.

Thus rhythmically the river fills and leaves them, but before it goes, abandoning them to their fate, it smears the land afresh with Assyrian silt. In April, then, when the trees froth into leaf, these cisterns are at diastole, and flowers spring up, and green grass; comes August, and in the opaque heat they are at systole, the grass and flowers withered, the dust of the desert sweeping over them. But they hold on grimly, these marshes, ever retreating slowly, before the thirst of that quivering air, which laps them up, pool by pool, till winter comes and the first feeble rain brings respite.

Mud Banks Appear

And all through the long summer the river falls till the water lies far below the banks, and from the deck of the steamer one can no longer see the countryside at all. Mud banks grow in mid river, and navigation becomes hazardous; the steamers ground and lie there with the water falling foot by foot, till, happily, they are pulled off. Acres of ash-colored clay are exposed along the low banks and on the inner bends; the surface dries slowly, cakes, then cracks in every direction; the cracks gape wider and wider as the summer advances. On these mud banks the Arabs grow vegetables, "brinjal" and vegetable marrow, and eggplant. The seedlings push their way through the cracks from the darkness below—they cannot for themselves split the hard-baked crust which covers the mud bank like armor. And along the high banks of the river the water lifts are busy all day bringing little skinkfuls of water into the garden channels.

Alas! gone are the great canals which once watered Mesopotamia, and the cultivated area is now but a strip along the river bank, narrow enough to be within reach of the tiny "chards" which laboriously hoist water to the crops. But for mile on mile there are no "chards," no crops, no date palms, no cultivation. The sterile banks are fringed with low bushes of prickly-thorn, liquorice, and other cowering xerophytes, smitten by the intense heat; beyond, the desert stretches out to fuse with the brazen sky. A few chocolate colored sheep, a herd of angular goats, nibble hopefully at the scant herbage; near by is a group of black tents. Tomorrow the shepherds will move on slowly to a new grazing ground, for there will be no herbage left here. Water! water! the desert seems to cry aloud for it; and where there is water, lush meadows, flowers, trees, birds! Nothing is lacking but water.

Flowers Border the Channels

Where there is cultivation there is irrigation, little channels bordered with flowers, running this way and that, crossing and recrossing. It is poured into the channels by "chards," which are worked thus. A goat skin water bag is looped up by a rope which runs over a roller supported between two posts on the brink of the river bank. This rope is harnessed to a couple of cattle, or a team of donkeys, and an incline is dug for them to walk down when hauling in; this eases the strain and insures a straight pull. Walking up the incline they lower the skin bag over the bank and into the river, where it fills itself; then turning they pull it up till it hits against the roller and automatically empties itself, spilling the water into a trough whence it flows to the field channels. Hour after hour the Arab task master stands over his team, while at a sharp word of command the beasts plod patiently backward and forward up and down the incline, raising clouds of dust. All night long, above the lugubrious howl of the jackals lurking in the palm grove, you can hear the chards creaking; the whine of the rope over the roller, the sleepy voice of the Arab, the splash of water as the channel fills.

Down toward the Shatt-el-Arab, where Tigris and Euphrates unite and the river banks are low, one may see the natives lifting water by hand, scooping it up in a bucket slung between ropes. This is whirled slowly round and round by two people, exactly like a skipping rope, splashing ragged jets of water over the landscape at each revolution. Ingenious, surely; but it seems to shift a minimum of water in a maximum of time.

Steaming up the Tigris in one of the big river boats—those boats which, during the war, were drawn from every flotilla in Asia, from the curlew Yangtze to the oily Brahmaputra—one passes villages buried in date groves; then, strangely, thickets of trees, corpses, where silver-gray willows fringe the bank, and Euphrates poplar jube-jube trees, and spiny acacia grow in company; and then long, long stretches of desert with never a tree or a bush rising over the horizon to break the monotony. A caravan in the distance, enveloped in a cloud of dust, drags its way over the wastes. Nothing else; and the river rolls on sadly. Arab boats sail past, or crawl along under the bank, hauled by plodding men. Men, lying on inflated pig skins, kick their way slowly across the broad river, to land a hundred yards below where they started. The river twists and turns in fantastic loops; ahead, boats seem to be sailing across country in divers directions,

whimsically. And then we come to a meadow, emerald green, where the water, though shrinking day by day, still stands unconquered. Herds of cattle roam over the pasture; a row of black and white storks, like a fleet of boats, stand in line. But this shallow lake, still retreating, till it is now but a gleam far away, cannot hold out; another month and there will be no water here. The grass will shrivel and die, the cattle will go away, and the desert will claim its own.

The starting sun sinks at last, mercifully. A breeze springs up, the color of the desert deepens to crimson, then indigo. Swift night falls, and the crescent moon takes on a tawny complexion as it follows the sun into the purple of night. And behold, it is dark.

But for long a quiver-full of pink shafts, like an aurora, is played up towards the starry dome from the west. The horizon seems afire. Now the steamboat puts into the bank, drops her anchor, and ties up. We cannot move till dawn.

Daybreak Over the Desert

A faint light appears in the east; the lead-colored river rolls on, sky and desert become disentangled, fall apart. We yawn and sit up, knowing that sleep is at an end. For a moment the air is delicious. Suddenly the rim of the sun bulges over the lip of the desert, and the golden orb rushes up. It is day. The heat increases rapidly, till by 9 o'clock it is intense. Even out on the river the breeze blows hot as fire across the dazzling water. Everything looks blurred and fuzzy in the leaping air—when there is anything.

As we approach Baghdad, date palms begin to reappear, lining the bank. Circular qufas ply across the river; they look like washing tubs. At last our watching eyes see, flashing in the sunshine, the golden towers of Kadhimain mosque; they ride on a dark wall of date palms. This mosque, visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from Persia, is four miles beyond Baghdad, with which it is connected by a tram line. An old scow slowly drags this ancient curlicue down the road between mud walls, behind which are gardens filled with pomegranates and vines.

And here we are at the entrance to Baghdad itself. The high river walls, crowded with white houses, fling back the echo of our siren; for the bridge of boats is closed to us. But see, the traffic stops, they are stripping the bridge. Slowly the heavy iron barges are pulled apart, and we steam through the gap. Domes and minarets are on every hand. A wilderness of dust-colored houses, and, along the river front, tiny gardens defying the heat. All Baghdad lives underground in the middle of the day, in the cellars. It is cool there. No sound of traffic greets us in the heart of the city; there is none. No beat of engine, nor whir of flying belt. It is placid here, at the meeting of the ways, where the caravans from Arabia, Persia, and central Asia cross.

A TOY MART JOURNAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To every trade its journal. And rightly, for of course this is a great commercial age, webbed round with the shining delicate gossamer of international credit. And yet in the midst of one's admiration for modern organization, and one's pleasure in the fact that things are not done in a small and puttering way any more, something antiquarian and sentimental is roused in the most modern breast by the sight of a thick volume, Playthings, a business monthly for toy men.

Here, the toy trade clarions its wares, pictures of factories are shown, and one may read long and vividly about "the latest sensation in the doll world," of "kiddle-kars" as "business builders," of "profitable all-year-round toys," of how "the doll-maker is the sculptor of commerce."

Danville, we learn, can deliver 5000 dolls a day; "Work is play" we read about a spelling board; "The wig makes the doll," says Mr. Kirsch; here's a doll that can be taken into the tub to comfort a suds-shy child; "turtle tots" and "baby bugs" and a "velocipede of merit; Flo-Pic of the Folles," the world's largest "velocipede"; artificial trees and celluloid pin-wheels are coming in!

Here is much buying and selling, and magnificence. But the sentimentalist looks backward to the days when dolls were simple creatures, whose hair was china, too; and boys got balls and bats and parchesi and checkers, and queer little wooden animals that were carved in the Black Forest by simple peasants whittling by the fireside through long winters, little dreaming of a "made in America" boom-your-business campaign, or a date when the high cost of toys would be one of the trials of parent-hood.

Shoes for Dr. Leuret

Dr. Maxime Leuret, a Swiss, is in America on a walk round the world. Since he left home in 1914, it is reported that he has worn out 102 pair of shoes. With prices what they are, one hopes the man is not obstinate, and that he takes advantage of a friendly flivver owner along the road; or that he stocked up on shoes in Siam, where one of the American missionary compounds reports a lively business in shoes manufactured at a cost of less than a dollar a pair.

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APPRAISING LAND VALUES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The general public has little conception of the fundamentals of the valuation of real estate. More than any other form of investment the value of real estate lies in sound economic laws and the real appraiser must be conversant with these laws to arrive at anything like a true valuation. Real estate being the basis of all material wealth and an important factor in every business, its value depends on and is affected by a great many things; by local conditions of growth and development, by taxation, by speculation, by changes in business, shifting of industry, by prices of commodities, encroachment of undesirable industries in residential localities, by public improvements, by changing styles of architecture, by obsolescence in buildings, and a host of other things.

Bernard, who is often quoted as an authority on appraisals, states that there are four cardinal factors of value in land: (a) Location, which includes access; (b) utility, which includes its capacity to produce; (c) shape; (d) size, and the minor factors include transportation, action of the sun, thoroughfare conditions, public improvements and utilities, character of business done, social atmosphere in residence districts, plottage, comparative length of frontage, absorption of value by proximity to centers, grades, character of the soil, structural deterioration, city planning and zoning, sales, rentals, etc., all of which must be carefully studied and analyzed before an intelligent opinion as to values can be given.

Many books have been written by valuation experts in substantiation of their pet theories, trying to prove it possible to arrive at absolute valuation results by the process of such methods as capitalized rentals, by the assessment method, by consideration of the sales made in the neighborhood, by reproduction and depreciation of buildings, and the many criticisms of these methods as sole factors has gradually developed the appraisal of real estate into a specialty which demands constant study. Some less versed in the science of real estate valuation are wont to assert that an appraisal is merely one man's opinion, but an appraisal, to be of any value, must be capable of withstanding severe criticism without vitally changing the result. It is possible to arrive at approximate values by merely mechanical methods but these methods must be used by persons acquainted with local conditions and capable of segregating the results and correlating them.

There are many values for real estate as much as in commodities; where there is no demand values are accordingly depressed sometimes to the point of obliteration, despite our preconceived notions about such property. Many persons who became possessed of property during periods of prosperity have had the questionable pleasure of paying taxes far in excess of its productivity for a number of years. Production of the proper kinds of crops and restrictions under which title is held enhances or deflates values of real estate.

In the pioneer days of most countries the chief values in towns and cities were along the water fronts which were then the centers of activity. With the development of the railways water transportation became for a time obsolete and the commercial life of the communities gradually drew away from the river, which then became the dumping ground and the back yards of the city. Abandoned vessels and house boats lined the shores and the erstwhile front door had degenerated into the junk pile with the consequent undesirability of property. When, however, in the course of time the desire of the citizens turned to take this abandoned waste and utilize it for a desirable manufacturing plant, or to make it into a public park, eliminate the disagreeable and beautify the landscape, values enhanced many fold, thus showing the correlation between high values and utility whether it be industrial or recreational.

The value of a piece of property is also enhanced or not as its utilization is wholly or partly complete. If its

shape and size does not permit of the highest development as compared with an adjoining property of perhaps similar area and its income possibilities be narrowed it is natural to find a lower valuation. In large cities with their greater population one expects to find land values higher than in smaller cities. Yet such is not altogether true and a great deal depends upon the public spirit, the moral standard, the aims and ideals and the progressive tendency of its citizens. Then take the general labor conditions. If the percentage of home owners among the workers is small and the labor turnover is high land values are greatly affected.

One can glean from these few facts that appraising land values is not altogether the simple process it appears on the surface and the successful appraiser must be one who through many years has gathered a great deal of comprehensive data from which his deductions are obtained. The government and the railroads have a long time recognized the intricacy of this work in connection with taxation and rate making and they keep large forces of men continually employed in their valuation departments, assembling and keeping up-to-date such records as may have a bearing on this subject.

"BOOST ME UP"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

He was perhaps five years old, backed sturdily against a dingy, low brick wall beside the dingy pavement of a squalid city street. From ragged stockings to pale thatch of hair he reflected the dirt and drabness of the neighborhood, and it was a decidedly grimy little face whence issued a dogged appeal to the passers-by. "Boost me up,—please boost me up," I finally made out the repeated request. "It's my ball,"—as he pointed to a small yard shoulder high above the brick wall. "I tossed it up, so," he suited the explanation to action; then again—"Please boost me up."

The novelty of the plea won my heart. I had been variously begged from, solicited to buy, forced to dodge, been hooted, sauced, and jeered at (over an abused stray kitten) by young street gamins; never had I been confidently approached with a request to "boost." I reached down—a long way; then over the shaky railing of the tiny yard, shoulder high, I boosted the little mite. He landed lightly as an alley cat and moved toward the rear fence, scuffling the dirt as he went, in search of the elusive ball. In a moment he was back, smiling as if he had found a dozen toys, and still confident of my aid in his descent from the shabby eyrie. "Twan't there," he volunteered cheerily; "it's lost. Please boost me down."

Obedient still, I set him down and went on my way.

To Preserve a Planter's House

John Balch built a house in Beverly, Massachusetts, in or about 1638, and now in 1920, the house is still standing, intact except for the sills and some of the rafters, but changed from its original appearance by later enlargements. There is good reason to believe that it is the oldest house in New England, and, as such, an interesting effort is being made to restore and preserve it. The effort speaks well for the present owners, who are acting in concert with the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and not only refusing an opportunity to make money in the present condition of the real estate market by selling John Balch's old house to the highest purchaser, but offering to subscribe \$1000 toward the preservation of the historic relic.

Mr. Balch was one of the four early settlers known as the "Old Planters," a prominent man in the affairs of the time and one of the original members of the first church of Salem. The houses of the other "Old Planters" have long ago vanished, and Mr. Balch's house will no doubt follow unless his descendants, now scattered all over the United States, come to the rescue. An effort is being made to find the descendants and obtain subscriptions for the purchase of the old house at the price paid for it just before the war, and the present owners have stated the subscription with the generous sum already mentioned.

GRAVEN IMAGES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Cotswold country is a stone country. The little towns and villages clustering on its hills are all built of the gray limestone dug out from below its shallow soil, and so, too, are the farms and outbuildings and the dry walls which take the place of hedges. Green and gray is the landscape, save where the plowed fields make a splash of brown. Many of the houses are centuries old, and the dwellings of both rich and poor have an air of dignity and prosperity, while the steep gables roofed with stone tiles are the glory of Cotswold architecture.

In a cleft on the sunny side of the hill is a hamlet known as the Bunch o' Nuts, its scattered cottages following the line of the little old road leading down to the valley. The large piece of ground surrounding each one points to the likelihood that they were all purloined from the neighboring common by enterprising squatters of long ago.

In one of the smallest lives Charles Furley, the stone mason. For most of his life he worked at the quarry in the side of the hill; but for the last year or two he and his wife have been drawing their pensions and feeling thankful that the roof over their heads is their own. Their cottage has a lean-to porch and it is decorated with a queer assortment of bits of carving done by Furley himself. Lions rampant guard the little gate and on each side of the path birds and animals crowd together in a way that suggests Noah's Ark, while on the window ledge are a few portraits, gothic in their severity, of Queen Victoria, and local celebrities. A stone peacock suns itself among the snapdragons, and mignonette of the flower bed and edging the walk is a border of fossils that Charles brought from the quarry. The Bunch o' Nuts is a very quiet spot lying off the main road and far removed from either town or railway.

The bees were busy on the wild thyme as I walked up the lane to where Charles stood contemplating a bit of wall he had just rebuilt.

"Good morning, Charles. Busy as usual?"

"That there's as purty a bit o' walling as you'd find twist yere and Terbury," he answered, pointing to his work. He is generally a silent person and shy, like so many Gloucestershire men; but when it is a question of his work he has a good deal to say in his slow, reserved fashion.

"A nice bit o' stone too. Stone be meant for building whether 'tis walls or houses. Two-foot-six walls and stone tiles and you keeps the weather out."

"They do tell I that the soldiers was in wooden huts and some of 'em in tents. I do reckon. Poor chaps! I wouldn't put fowls into wood like some folks does. Gie 'em a bit o' decent stone, I sez. Stone do build something as will last. There's the date 1598 on the chimney up in my attic. That bairn't yesterday, he it now? They do tell I that the new cottages the Council be putting up over to Nags Head be a brick thick with a fleck of rough cast on top! Rubbish, I call 'em. What will they be like come a hundred years? While stone now—look at my cottage!" and the old chap gazed with pride and affection at his tiny home. "My cottage save for a leak in the roof and the stairs being a bit rotted be as good as ever it were. 'Ain't stone been put handy to come at? Then it be meant for building. That's what I do always say, and I don't hold with these yere new-fangled ways. No! Nor never shall." And putting his tools into the wheelbarrow Charles went back along the path to his house.

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PORTUGUESE IN A PERTURBED STATE

Measures Have Been Taken for Preservation of Public Order in Anticipation of Rising Instigated by the Communists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—There has been and still is intense general anxiety in Portugal, and all the circumstances warrant it, despite the fact that the government authorized the issue of notices in foreign places to the effect that the situation was not so bad as it has been made out to be. There was a possibility of a general revolutionary rising instigated by the Communists, and there is no doubt that the Russian Bolsheviks were at the back of it. The headquarters of the General Federation of Labor were guarded by detachments of infantry and cavalry, who prevented any assemblies from taking place outside. Communist flags have been hoisted on the building, and an official note that has been issued by the government said that entry into the establishment is now prohibited. Another official note says that the Premier and the Minister of the Interior have been conferring with the chief of police and that measures have been taken to preserve public order, that as a precautionary measure, and to prevent the holding of meetings planned by labor associations, their headquarters have been watched by the police and the Republican Guard, and that the Communist newspaper, "A Batalha," has been forbidden to be sold or otherwise circulated.

A party of Communists came out from the general labor headquarters singing the "Internationale," and were dispersed by the Republican Guard. Armored cars have been driven through the streets of Lisbon at night, and infantry and cavalry stationed at various points, and machine guns posted in the Corpo Santo and even in the Carmo, the hilly street which is one of the chief shopping centers in the capital. Some time ago, as reported, the government determined to enforce the law as to the closing of gaming houses, but it has come to be commonly disregarded again, and recently, as the result of the prevailing excitement and all the anxiety, the police have raided several of the biggest and most fashionable establishments, like the Palais Royal, Maxim's, the Turf Club, the Gremio Literario, the Club dos Patos, and others, and closed them.

Mobilizing of Strikers

The strikes have increased and become more serious. The telegraphists went out on strike, and a railway strike broke out. There have been negotiations between the government and the employees on the state railways, but these have broken down, and on the failure becoming known there were mass meetings held in public places which the police dissolved, the people shouting out, "Down with hunger! Long live the revolution!" As the dock strike progressed sailors in the navy were put to load and unload the ships. There was a strike of the miners in the south, and the government called for the mobilization of the men whose representatives refused to negotiate with the government until this order was withdrawn. There was as usual bad news from Oporto, discontent was exhibited by the employees on the Minho and Douro railways. The labor societies at Oporto had planned a series of disturbances for a certain night, but torrential rains prevented them from putting their plans into execution.

At Setubal, the port to the south of Lisbon, where, as already reported, a revolutionary strike of a most serious character broke out recently, necessitating the placing being put under martial law, the state of things has been worse rather than better. Infantry, cavalry and the Republican Guard have been in possession of all the chief streets, all the shops remaining closed, and bread was distributed from the military headquarters. Anarchist manifestoes have been freely circulated, exhorting the people to maintain the strike. Many arrests have been made. Twenty shops in the town have been broken into and various establishments on the outskirts have been pillaged. The Premier, Mr. Granjo, has again been to Setubal, and has had conversations with some of the workmen's leaders, but apparently without any result. A good deal of gun firing was heard.

Government Apparently Helpless

The government seemed helpless in the situation, but political machinations and intrigues continued despite the expressions of disgust concerning them.

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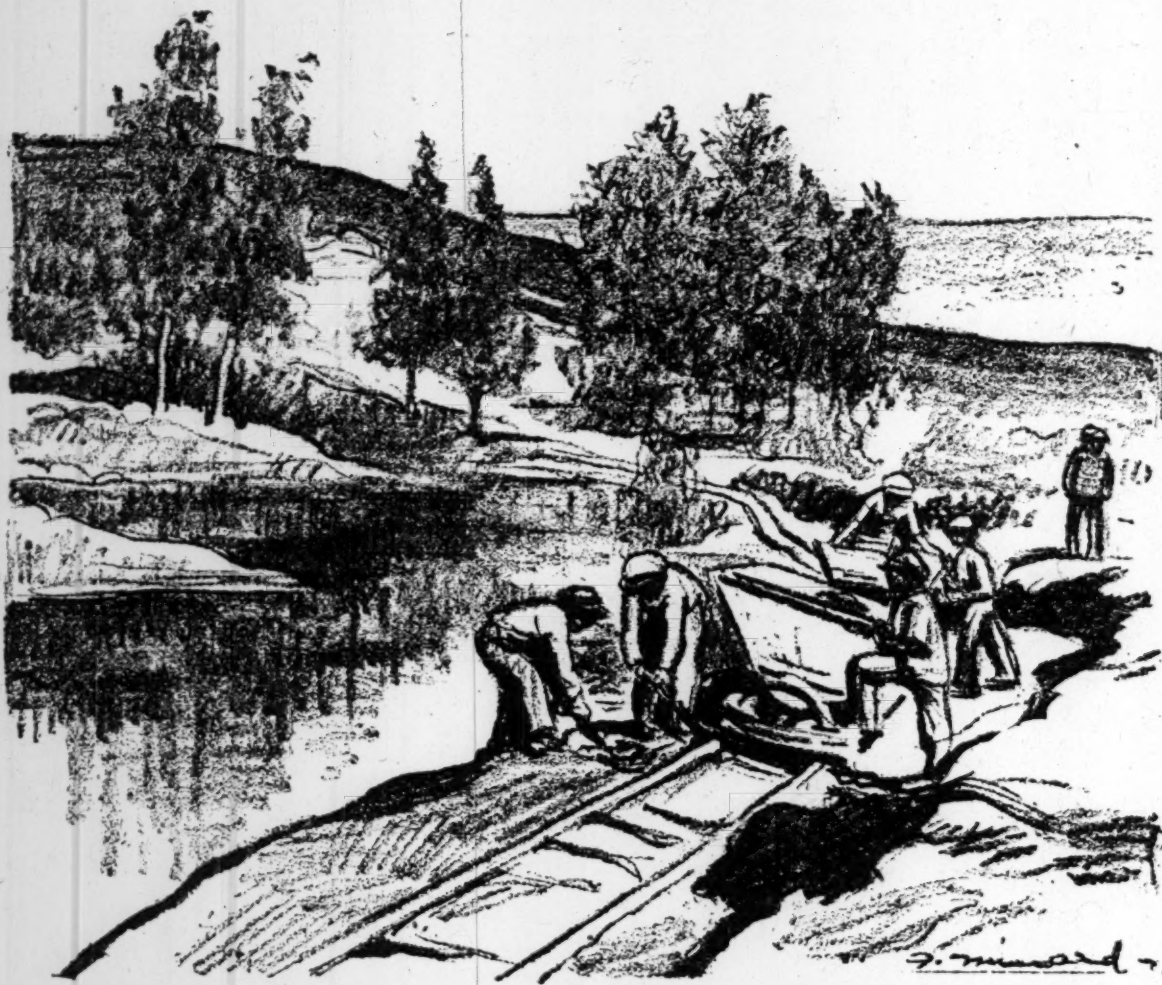
that appeared in the newspapers and were repeated everywhere. The Cabinet held a meeting which lasted most of the night and into the small hours of the morning. Subsequently a notice was issued saying that the government had determined upon some modifications of customs formalities which were a nuisance to the public and to commerce, and had also agreed to abolish one or two small taxes, while the Minister of Justice had submitted a scheme for the reorganization of the police. It is remarked that notices of this kind dealing with comparatively trivial matters, while the capital and country were in such a desperate state, indicate the utter incompetence of ministers to appreciate, much less deal

THE NEW DAY IN PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The part played by Palestine in the history of civilization is so vast that it is very difficult to realize how small a space the country occupies on the surface of the earth. From two little tracts of land bordering on the Mediterranean we gathered nine-tenths of our culture, yet one of them, Athens, is little larger than an English county and the other, the home of the Hebrews, is but one-fifth the size of

descending level of the natural stream-bed; constant repair must be carried on year in, year out, and if for a single generation this care is withheld, the flourishing soil will relapse into arid unproductiveness once more. It can easily be imagined, therefore, how hard the work of giving to the soil the needed moisture will be in Palestine, for there is the neglect of centuries to be overcome. In Libya there is an oasis "now a land of roses, of the vine, olive, sugar cane and cotton, where the orange and lemon plants attain the size of our apple trees; it was in primeval times an arid depression of the stony and sandy Libyan waste. Then came an early Pharaoh, who cut a deep channel through the



Irrigation is the first work of the Jews who have returned to Palestine. This picture of agricultural progress was taken in Kinnereth.

with the realities of the situation. It has, however, been determined to call Parliament together.

ADVERTISING MEN CONFER IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The second Australasian convention of "ad" men was opened at the Lyceum Hall, Sydney, Norman H. Catts, chairman of the board, who presided, explained the objects of the meeting, which were to see that that influence was strengthened, and that, in the legal phrase, "advertisers tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in respect to the commodities they are offering for sale.

Prof. Elton Mayo, of the Brisbane University, in an address on "The Influence of Advertising on the Character of Business" traced the growth of civilization from that condition in which the great mass of the people were kept in ignorance and fear as the deliberate policy of their rulers until the present days of democracy, education and freedom, which made industrial and commercial development possible.

O. C. Beale, Sydney's leading manufacturer of pianos, referred to what had been done in America in preventing the sale, through advertising, of deleterious medical preparations, and urged that a similar campaign be conducted in Australia, so that such advertisements be legally prohibited. On behalf of the Chamber of Manufacturers, he gave the visiting delegates a hearty welcome to Sydney, and assured them that the Australian manufacturers were behind the advertising men in the demand for uniform quality and excellence of products. "Australia has," he said, "a fair name abroad for the excellence of her products, and we want to keep that good name."

The business meeting of the convention was opened next day by the state governor, Sir Walter Davidson. Among the topics were: "The Historical Aspects of Advertising, Its Origin, Its Purpose, Its Growth," "The Social Aspects of Advertising, Its Effect on Standards of Living, Its Value in Public Education, and Its Influence on Community Conduct."

England. A thin strip of country from 50 to 90 miles wide and bounded by hundreds of miles of trackless desert only to be crossed by a few caravan routes used from very ancient days by merchants and pilgrims in Arabia Deserta. This strip is made up largely of limestone hills covered in spring with more or less pasture, and interspersed with thin patches of highly cultivable land, producing sesame, wheat, oranges, lemons, dates, raisins, grapes, silk, and olive oil.

The life which the inhabitants of Palestine have always lived is impressed upon us in vivid pictures by the words of the Old Testament, and of the parables of the Gospel. It is the typical life lived the world over by the inhabitants of steppe-country, the life of shepherds, nomadic, wandering with their flocks in search of water. A parching sun dries up the rivers and the "grass withereth and the flower fadeth" and all men long for "green pastures and still waters."

The heat of the day impresses itself vividly upon the nomadic steppe dweller and the natural metaphors of his speech and poetry tell of "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land," or when he thinks of the rainy season and the revival of vegetation, of the desert blossoming as the rose, and of a land flowing with milk and honey. In Palestine it is water that is the material basis of existence. We think of the typical Biblical scenes in which wells so frequently figure and we have only to compare the extraordinary richness of animal and vegetable life near the pools and wells and streams with the desert so near, to realize how water became imbued with a very important significance for the shepherd civilization between Jordan and the sea.

Water is the key therefore of all future schemes of settlement and now that Zion is becoming in actuality a national home for the Jewish people, it is the problem of irrigation which is first to be tackled. Those who know hot countries do not need to be reminded of how conspicuous a part of the landscape are the artificial water channels. In a country of arid hill and valley the stream has to be tapped near its source high up in the head of the valley, and part of its water conducted in almost horizontal channels in order to nourish the crops high above the

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

rocky barrier toward the Nile, and thus let in the western arm of the river." So will it be with Palestine: a more abundant supply of water which can easily be got by means of modern engineering, and the soil will be as productive as any in the world.

Afforestation Begun

After water the thing which will most impress a traveler will be the absence of trees: and he will be reminded of how once the land was covered with every kind of tree "from the cedar of Lebanon unto the hyssop that groweth out of the wall." Trees are needed for moisture and the Zionists are already busy at afforestation in all their colonies.

Set in the midst of this land of possibilities rather than actualities are an ever increasing number of Jewish colonies: of these a description of Zichvon Jacob may be taken as typical. "This village is situated on a hill-top, south of Mt. Carmel, overlooking the Mediterranean Sea on the west, and the mountains of Ephraim on the east. As far as the eye can see on every side stretch vineyards, orange groves, and waving fields of grain. It is the custom in all the new villages of Palestine to assemble the homes along one main street, although Zichvon Jacob has arrived at the dignity of two streets, crossing each other at right angles. . . . Such homes have their interior courts and roof gardens to furnish artificial shade, for Palestine is mostly a treeless land. . . . They are neatly whitewashed, covered with red roofs, and present a most inviting appearance behind the line of mulberry and melia trees which have been planted along the street. Zichvon Jacob is governed by an unpaid village council, called the Vaad, elected annually by general assembly of all the people—women as well as men."

As to the architecture of the Pales-

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tinian village. Prof. Patrick Geddes gives the following description: "Look at any good photograph of an Arab village on its hill; see the plain walls, built wall above wall, the flat roofs, built roof above roof. See how these contrast and compare with one another—see the bright walls and brighter roofs in the sunshine, and how, as it were, they chime together, and how the dark walls and masses in shadow rise deeper tones. There then is architecture in its very essence—contrast and composition of masses and voids as we call it in technical language, but visible music as every poet has seen; not simply 'frozen music' as the fine literary poet says, for with every changing hour the view is different, and at sunrise and sunset the full contrasted beauty is plain to see. . . . In one of the big hillside villages they had a merry-making with crowd and music round a bonfire, which went up and down sometimes only to red embers, and then flamed up when they threw on branches and sent up great flames when they poured on kerosene. What an illumination! For here we have all the changes from night to sunrise and sunset every few minutes—splendor of light and color and shadow—architecture alive, impassioned, glorious!"

In the rebuilding of Jerusalem—to be accomplished without destroying anything of its antiquarian interest—Professor Geddes hopes to use this essential character of Arabic architecture, so different from the pointed roofs of more northern lands.

The Traffic Near Jaffa Gate

Another traveler has described Jerusalem from a different point of view, "up and down and out go the lanes. Everywhere are roads, high stone walls inclosing gardens or only patches of waste. The rows of cypress trees give dignity even to a back courtyard. One passes under arched gateways, through little courts, and comes upon houses in most unexpected places. . . . Most of the sidewalks are made of cobbles and except when the street has turned into a stream of mud in winter, it is best to walk in the driveway and to dodge the not frequent carriages, donkeys and camels. At night there are four or five lamps in the streets of Jerusalem besides the lights that shine from windows. . . . Today Jerusalem possesses over 70 telephones; I have seen as many as five automobiles abroad in one day; there are three cinemas—two of them Jewish—and the latest innovation is a traffic policeman just beyond the Jaffa Gate. . . . I wander through the streets of Jerusalem, the Old City (streets there can hardly be called): crowded lanes, where men and donkeys jostle; where goats occasionally drive one to the wall; where Jew and Arab and Christian, European and Oriental priest, monk and rabbi, rub shoulders. Sometimes the streets are roofed, and the gay bazaars with their little booths filled with all the variety and color of the Orient are covered in entirety with roofs. Where the spices are sold, the fragrance is so strong that I must run out for a moment into the open street for air. Arabs and Jews have their shops side by side with gay silks, shoes of all kinds and colors, carpets, bright harnesses, sweetmeats, notions, old silverware and brass, and here and there a little workshop or millwright in the midst of the town. Here is a sesame mill where a horse is treading around and around to press oil from the seeds. Here some Arabs in what is practically a cave are making fine combs out of wood and horn."

Americans who want to grasp the nature of Palestine will be interested in the comparisons drawn by Mr. Bernard Rosenblatt, the well-known New York lawyer, between it and Southern California: "as my train pulled through the desert of Utah, from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, I had before me a picture almost identical with that I beheld while traveling from Port Said and Kantara to El Arish, Ludd and Jaffa. The same immense hills, the same beautiful sky, the same cold

night and hot day. And as we began to near the town of San Bernardino, two hours from Los Angeles, I thought I was passing through the colonies of Rehoboth and Rishon-Le-Zion; less than an hour from Jaffa. In each case, as if by magic, the sand turns into orange groves and vineyards. In Palestine one of the most pleasant of all my experiences was the trip—by horse and wagon—from Haifa to Tiberias, on the highway leading past the city of Nazareth. The whole road is a ridge of mountains and below is the Valley of Esdvelon, the famous Emek Jezreel, like an immense upturned saucer.

Palestine then is a country of vast possibilities, all the necessities of a rich steppe life are there save one, the unremitting toll of men, and that is soon to come when the Zionists have completed their plans.

AUSTRALIA'S STATUS IN EMPIRE RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The status obtained by Australia at the Peace Conference has carried with it responsibilities and problems. The acceptance of the idea of separate representation for the British dominions has brought with it the necessity for a rearrangement within the British Empire.

It is recognized in Australia that a new system of empire relations may have to be worked out in the near future. If Australia or Canada or Africa attempted to stand alone as an independent nation on some phase of international politics, chaos might be precipitated. On the other hand, the dominions will not allow problems of peace or war to be secretly decided without their assent.

Interesting comment on this whole question was recently given by Sir James Barrett, the president, at the inaugural meeting of the Victorian Branch of the Royal Colonial Institute. He said it was proposed to appoint commonwealth representatives to foreign countries for the purpose of obtaining information. Nothing could be more welcome, if the functions of those representatives were defined in that way. The danger of the step was that there might be a failure to distinguish between business representation and the duties of plenipotentiaries. The Empire now consisted of a number of independent nations, who were assumed to be linked together for common purposes. There was, however, no machinery devised for common action. The truth was that the Empire had ceased to exist.

Sir James advocated a scheme by which the dominions appoint certain statesmen to deal entirely with foreign affairs. These men would take no part in local politics, but would pay frequent visits to London, where a secretariat would be established. While recognizing the necessity for readjustment, Sir James Barrett held firmly to the idealism of a united Empire—"The vision of an Empire containing vast numbers of people of different races, religions, and countries, clinging to a central ideal of liberty, justice and responsibility, is no mere dream."

Another point of view on the new situation caused by the great war was recently expressed by J. G. Latham, who was present at the Peace Conference with the Australian delegation. By that Peace Treaty Australia and Great Britain had been placed at the parting of the ways but nothing had occurred to necessitate the separation. The separate recognition given by the Treaty was a temptation to foolish men to attempt to make a big splash in international affairs, a course which would be fatal to Australia, who was of herself powerless as an international factor or if opposed to any other nation. To guard her best interests Australia must stand behind the League of Nations as a partner in the British family.

METHODS OF WARFARE USED IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Every day that passes sees the guerrilla warfare in Ireland grow more intense. The methods of the revolutionaries merit universal condemnation, but they are carried out according to plan, and their blows are directly aimed at men.

Besides all this, the perpetrators of reprisals are under authority. The lawless ways of the "Black & Tans" are displeasing even to the regular soldiers and police, and to members of their own force, seven of whom, stationed at Gormanstown, have resigned since the sack of Balbriggan.

No person in Ireland is taking Sir Hamar Greenwood's statement seriously that "there is no truth in the allegation that the government connives at or supports reprisals. The government condemns reprisals, has issued orders condemning them, and has taken steps to prevent them." Gen. Sir Hubert Gough had already answered Sir Hamar when he wrote to the Manchester Guardian on September 27: "I don't think any truthful or sane person can avoid the conclusion that the authorities are deliberately encouraging, and what is more, actually screening reprisals and counter-murder by armed forces of the crown. It is evident that in Ireland at this moment murder and destruction are condoned and winked at."

This was in the nature of comment upon Sir Nevill Macready's interview, given to foreign press correspondents, in which he practically condoned the acts of the "Black & Tans," and said that "punishment for such acts is a delicate matter, inasmuch as it might be interpreted as setting at naught the hoped-for effect of the training the officers have given their men." He also said that "if the guerrilla warfare of the Republican Army continued, the situation might become such that a policy of reprisals would be necessary."

Sir Hamar Greenwood mentions that 100 police have been murdered, and that "reprisals are few and the results exaggerated." The reprisals from September 9, 1919, up to date, number exactly 101, commencing with the sacking of Fermoy, and ending with the destruction of Ardahan, County Galway, and burning of the principal business houses in Malloy on September 29.

FRENCH SENTENCE SYRIANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The French court-martial has condemned Taisir Effendi Hilany, subdirector of the printing office of "Progress," to three years' imprisonment for having printed in his office inflammatory leaflets against France.

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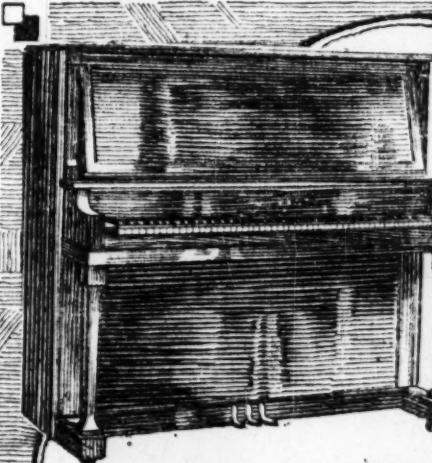
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SYNDICALISM IN SPAIN PROGRESSES

New Movement Appeals to Spanish Workers Because It Is Thought Practical and It Gets Things Done With Celerity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In the development of the Syndicalist labor, food, profiteering and other difficulties in Spain at the present time, those general anxieties and disorders that are classed as social questions, there are certain definite features which appear to be of a largely original character, and as such have not only a national interest but an international one, for while conditions and circumstances in Spain are often different from what they are in other countries, it is not correct to assume always that essentially they are more backward. Spanish individuals and communities often act from impulse and are less guided and influenced by adjacent forces and the conventions of neighboring and corresponding communities than out in higher Europe and in the Americas, and it may happen at times that in this way they may even get ahead of other peoples.

One notable feature of the Syndicalism as it is now practiced in Spain is the speed with which it has developed and the extraordinary manner in which its organization has been advanced. It is in essence only three or four years old, and the beginning was virtually made at Barcelona in a small way and as a kind of emergency measure at the time of the electric power strike, when the absolute stoppage of work and effort of every kind became an immediate contingency. Although much has been made of the alleged foreign influences, and although it is true that Russians who are devoted to the Soviet idea have been hard at work in the Catalanian capital and round about, the germs of the organizations are essentially Spanish in spite of whatever may be said or suggested to the contrary.

Workers Not Mere Tools

The Catalanian workers by the very nature of things are more advanced than most others in Spain, more alive to their own material interests, have kept a closer watch on movements abroad, and have not been the mere tools of foreign interferences as is so often suggested. Their demands may have been great, even excessive, and their attitude and conduct in many matters may have been most reprehensible, damaging to their own interests and justifying the severest governmental measures, but it is none the less true that the capitalists and employers in Catalonia have been perhaps harsher and less accommodating than was to the advantage of themselves or anyone else.

Moreover, the question is clearly complicated in Catalonia, in a manner and to an extent as not elsewhere, in that there has at times been open evidence of collusion between the capitalist and employers' interest on the one hand and that of the political party leaders on the other; that is to say the pace has been forced in Barcelona, especially in the repressive and military direction, with the direct object of removing governments at Madrid, which could not be said to be inimical to the interests of Catalonia but which were simply of the wrong political complexion, so that this tremendous struggle in the best industrial part of Spain suffered conjunction with the curse of mere party politics.

Politics Despised

The employer class or "patronos" set themselves hard against the Romanones administration, which was, of course, purely monarchial, but which showed a disposition to grant new privileges to workers, set the eight-hours day going, and projected the setting up of industrial parliaments, and so the opposition to it could be understood; but the opposition was more virulent when Sanchez de Toca was Premier, though this man is a sound, strong conservative, one of the foremost Dattists.

The main idea of the patronos, who are largely Maurist in political inclination, is declared by their critics to hold Spain where it is in certain reactionary respects, and with this object to exercise their efforts on the political side. The men, on the other hand, are inclined to despise the political side and to have nothing to do

with it, and that is why mere Republicans and Socialists carry very little weight in Barcelona and why such as Mr. Lerroux, the Republican chief, Marcelino Domingo, quite an advanced Republican revolutionary but a politician after all, and other such are more prominent in Madrid and various parts of Spain than they are in Catalonia itself.

More Political Humbug

The newly developed labor elements see in this question merely another piece of political humbug which may never yield any good practical results, they point to the many carefully-staged and absolutely sterile debates upon it that take place in the Cortes regularly at the beginnings of parliament, when such as Mr. Cambó may speak for two days at a time, and they brush this stuff away as being unpractical and having nothing to do with their very practical aims and intentions.

Syndicalism, therefore, appeals to them because it is practical and gets things done as quickly as possible, or tries to do, and by their adherence to it they express the revulsion of their feelings not merely against capitalist and labor excesses, but against the humbug and machinations of politicians and politicians. Thus, when the Socialists saw their own organization and strength weakening and that of the Syndicalists gaining, this being the explanation, and when the Socialists first proposed an alliance with the Syndicalists, the latter told them to take their Socialism and their politics away as the new syndicalism had no use for such things.

A New Type of Leader

Russian Bolshevism certainly did missionary work at the beginning, and the Count de Romanones and others made a great show of coming down heavily upon them, shutting them up in prison ships in the harbor and sending shiploads of them back to Russia, but the fact is that the Catalanian workers need little assistance or encouragement from Russians or anyone else.

This movement has been largely responsible for the production of a type of labor leader which is entirely new to Spain. Until comparatively recently the labor movements, such as they were, were largely directed by the Socialist politicians, the real labor leader of the first-class not having been invented in Spain. Consequently the first-class demonstrations and movements were largely in the hands of these persons who were specially politicians. But now there has arisen a new type, men who have spent their youth and many years of their maturity in hard and common toil along with the rest of the workers. The miners' leaders are notable in this way, and they are clear-headed, determined men with a keen knowledge of facts and circumstances and an appreciation of what is possible and what is not.

Old Ideas Retained

The speeding up of labor movements in Spain in the last four years, mainly due to this cause is astonishing, and in the main, if extremes are avoided, it may not be such a bad thing for Spain as some may think, while there are those, not Syndicalists, who suggest it may fetch her forward industrially at a faster rate than would otherwise be the case.

The political and other opponents to labor are less accommodating than they might otherwise be because in many cases they still cling to the impossible idea that Spain may retain some of her old isolation in the peninsula and be to some extent an economic law to herself—when to her advantage—and so continue to browse in a comfortable and prosperous ultra-conservatism. The war, communications, economic conditions and other factors have rendered this impossible. This is one of the strong arguments for making the new Left concentration in Parliament as far as possible and getting rid of as many of the old political systems as may be, for nothing else will be in harmony with the new spirit of the times.

FRENCH ATTEND FESTIVAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The feast of Bairam at Aleppo has been celebrated by the entire Syrian population with great splendor. It is stated that the feast was invested with particular brilliancy this year in consequence of the visit of General de Lamoignon to the Wall, to whom he presented his felicitations on the occasion of this feast. Salutes were fired; gifts were made to the mosques by the French authorities who also insured the distribution of flour to the native Muhammadans.

AMBITIOUS SCHEME FOR LABOR COLLEGE

British Institution's Growth Has Necessitated Immediate Extension of Premises so as to Accommodate 70 Students

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Nowhere is the need and value of education made more clearly recognized than among the dismal mining villages that destroy the beauty of the magnificent Welsh valleys. Indeed, it may be argued successfully that between the mean and sordid communities that have been built around and about the coalfields and the desire for education—particularly in the social sciences—there is a distinct and casual connection. Without an educational institution of any kind, frequently without a library or reading room, without means of social intercourse and intellectual advancement, the Welsh miner has long since demonstrated to the observing that there are more useful ways of devoting his evenings than at the "Miners Arms," be the company never so cheerful and mine host so pleasing and reminiscent.

Comparative Sobriety

The first thing that strikes an inquiring critic after an absence of a few years from among the Welsh miners is the comparative sobriety of the people. Denied the means and facilities for education by a local administrative authority with a vision rarely extending beyond their own doorstep, the majority of the mining villages have secured some kind of a building of their own where lectures by well-known public men are listened to by attentive and enthusiastic bands of young men and women. Frequently it is a schoolroom connected with a nonconformist church, frequently, too, with the assistance of an energetic minister, himself the leader of the Labor Party group on the local administrative body.

To understand the train of thought that is fast asserting itself within the Miners Federation of Great Britain, one cannot do better than attempt to understand the "atmosphere," the conditions under which the Welsh miner lives, the institutions which he has built around him, and the influence which these institutions have on the policy of his trade union organization.

Forcing the Pace

That the Welsh miner is forcing the pace of the larger body, the Miners Federation of Great Britain, to which he is affiliated, is now fairly well known. What is not so well known—indeed it is remarkable how the matter has so long escaped the attention of the critics—is the manner by which a given policy is in the first place forced upon the executive of the South Wales Miners Federation, who in due course faithfully, diligently and persistently proceed to convert the parent body to their point of view. It is of this that the present article deals.

Sandwiched in between a number of attractive appeals to the reader to take up a course of correspondence tuition, the writer's morning paper publishes an innocent looking advertisement inviting applications for appointment to the post of lecturer in connection with the Labor College and under the auspices of the Rhondda No. 1 District of the South Wales Miners Federation. Lest the uninitiated reader be left in the lurch, the writer's field let me hasten to explain—what the advertisement fails to make known—that only applications with a knowledge of, and who accept in their entirety, the Marxian school of economics and materialist conception of history, have the faintest chance of being considered.

Marxian Teaching

These classes, it should be stated, are being held in conjunction with the Labor College situated at Earsl Court, London, where the Marxian teaching is avowedly and loudly proclaimed. "There is, and necessarily must be in a society embracing classes, a definite working class point

of view," declare its supporters. "We teach it." In the semi-official organ of the movement, the Plebs Magazine, you are boldly told: "I can promise to be candid, but not impartial." Almost in every mining village throughout the length and breadth of the Welsh valleys, earnest and enthusiastic groups of students are beginning to reach for their textbooks from the dusty shelves in preparation for the coming winter season, to imbibe the philosophy of the class struggle, the theory of surplus value, propounded by Karl Marx in his "Das Kapital." Not every village, however, will enjoy the services of a full-time lecturer. The usual practice is to make use of the services of a young student who has been trained and maintained in residence at the Labor College at the miners' expense, in return for the money spent upon him, he earning his livelihood by resuming his ordinary occupation of getting coal.

The enthusiasm behind the movement for "working class education" can be gathered from the circumstance that, however remote the village, if unable to rise to the dignity of having paid for the training of a man of their own, there is little or no difficulty in obtaining a lecturer from another district, who will probably have to tramp home over the hill from one valley to another.

A Great Response

The Labor College, originally started by a number of students dissatisfied with the teachings at Ruskin College, Oxford, whither they had been sent by their trade unions, was taken over a few years ago by the South Wales Miners Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen, who assumed financial responsibility for the college, sent young students into residence and invited other organized bodies to cooperate.

The response has been so great that the number of trade union scholarships tenable at the college has increased so considerably as to necessitate an immediate extension of premises. This has been found impossible at Earsl Court, the present building having accommodation for about 30 resident students only, so the governors recommended to their respective executives an ambitious scheme that will provide for an immediate increase to 70 students, and the purchase of sufficient land to add further buildings as required, the number of students which it is ultimately expected to accommodate rising to about 300.

With "extraordinary promptitude" both the miners' and railwaymen's executives have given their blessing to the proposal, the buildings and land were procured in the royal borough of Kew and expenditure authorized to the extent of £21,000 for the erection of the first extension. Other unions are invited to cooperate in the scheme, which provides for their representation on the governing body in proportion to the number of scholarships they desire to endow.

No Friend at Court

The most illuminating and instructive feature of the growth and development of the Labor College is that right throughout it has been a rank and file movement, initiated by a group of enthusiastic young men without a "friend at court," indeed, in many instances in opposition to the union officials. As the Welsh supporters of the college, and the tutorial classes held in connection therewith, brought their influence to bear upon the election of their executive, getting the latter eventually to accept their point of view and support for the college, so in a like manner the teachings of the college, the "Theoretical System of Karl Marx," is fast becoming the accepted philosophy of the national executive of the miners.

Ownership and joint control of the mines has been advocated in the South Wales area for the last 10 years, first by the students' classes, then by the South Wales executive and later adopted by the larger body with the powerful support of Robert Smillie and Frank Hodges. The last named is a product of the Labor College, was a student during the revolt at Ruskin College, transferred his affections to the former which he assisted to inaugurate, returned to work in the mine, lectured in the evenings, was later appointed an official of the union and subsequently elected secretary to the Miners Federation of Great Britain, to the present policy of which he has contributed so much.

PARLIAMENT HEARS COAL MINERS' CASE

Leader of British Miners Declares That Increase of Wages Is Not the Most Important Point in the Recent Controversy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A national strike of miners, a threatened strike of transport workers, unemployed demonstrations resulting in riot and attacks on the police should provide the government with useful material for debate and discussion during these first days of the reassembling of Parliament. It was the fortune—or was it the misfortune—of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to listen to the debate in the House of Commons on the miners' strike, a debate, considering the circumstances of the moment, which was, however, characterized by temperate and dignified language, devoid of passion and heroics.

When one listened to William Brace, the debonair miners' leader, exclaiming that, to his colleagues of the executive, as well as to himself, the question of the advance of 2s. per day was not the most important point in the controversy, but the much larger question of output, one felt that he was speaking from the depths of his heart. And as he proceeded to develop his argument in support of certain proposals, which he was careful to explain were the result of his own reflections and not the considered opinions of his colleagues, there was an instinctive feeling that a basis would be found that evening upon which negotiations might proceed that would lead to peace.

Higher Wages Necessary

Very cleverly did Mr. Brace make his points, leaving the most controversial, the question of the 2s. increase, until the last. The burden of his song was to the effect that price lists, the price paid for coal getting in the various seams and under varying conditions, were obsolete and required revision. National and district committees should be set up to cooperate with the employers with a view to obtaining increased output; a national wages board instituted to consolidate existing price lists and to determine future rates; the establishment of yet another committee representing the government, the miners and the employers to "assess what amount each party should receive out of the pool."

But all this was for the future, he between now and December 31. The immediate thing to do was to concede the 2s. increase as a temporary measure, and the aforementioned national wages board could review the situation at the end of the year. On the face of it the foregoing sounds a reasonable, practicable and innocent proposition, which leaves one wondering why on earth some one had not suggested it before a million men were out on the streets.

Mr. Lloyd George, however, had quite an easy task in piercing the argument by directing the attention of the honorable members to the remarks of Frank Hodges when the subject of the relationship between output and the demand for a 2s. advance was under consideration. The miners' secretary had stated with emphasis and in clearly defined terms that increased output or not, the miners were entitled to the demand submitted on their behalf. Now, asked the Prime Minister, is it suggested, assuming the 2s. was immediately conceded, that it should be withdrawn in the event of there being no improvement?



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PROBLEMS FOR INDIA'S EDUCATION MINISTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Under the reform scheme, education will be one of the transferred subjects, that is to say it will be one of the departments which will be handed over to an Indian minister. Consequently, there is a great deal of speculation and interest with regard to the probable future working of education in this country. It is felt that the transference of this department will give Indian ministers a great opportunity to show their merit, and to stimulate the educational life of the whole country. The minister will, of course, be responsible to the Legislative Council and this will make educational policy, theoretically at least, amenable to political change, and it cannot be denied that the pressure of party politics is most prejudicial to the development of a sound and lasting educational system. It is to be hoped the department will not become the plaything of purely party politicians, for nothing would so much injure the improvement of education in India. The pressure exerted by the parents very often hampers the work of the educationist, and in the future to this will be added not only party influence, but also the feelings of the taxpayer who has to pay the cost of the new schemes introduced.

The post of Minister of Education will, therefore, not be a very easy one, but on the other hand the minister will have the advice and assistance of the Director of Public Instruction, whose position under the new scheme will be that of a secretary of the government, and also he will be able to rely on a staff of trained and able men and women.

There will be many difficult problems for the new minister to face: the danger of the agitation for making the degree too easy, the development of collegiate life, the relation of the university to colleges, and the whole question of women's education in this country. The report of the Calcutta University Commission has also raised the question of secondary and intermediate education which undoubtedly badly needs expansion and reform. There is, therefore, a very wide field of activity for energetic and enthusiastic ministers, who can here find a most important line of service for their country. It is to be hoped that they will look at the problems of education, not only as they affect that subject, but also in its broader aspect of the many interests which are influenced by it, and by which it is in turn affected.

CONFIRMATION OF DR. ZAYAS' ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—That there is no doubt of the election of Dr. Alfredo Zayas as President of Cuba is asserted in a message received from Miguel Alonzo Puig, Castaneda, a prominent lawyer in Havana, by F. O. Verdignel, head of the Spanish-American Mercantile Bureau here, which states that "in the elections of the 1st of November, the candidacy of the National League, represented by Dr. Alfredo Zayas and General Carrillo, triumphed legally by a majority in five of Cuba's six provinces, defeating the Liberal Party represented by General Gomez and Miguel Arango."

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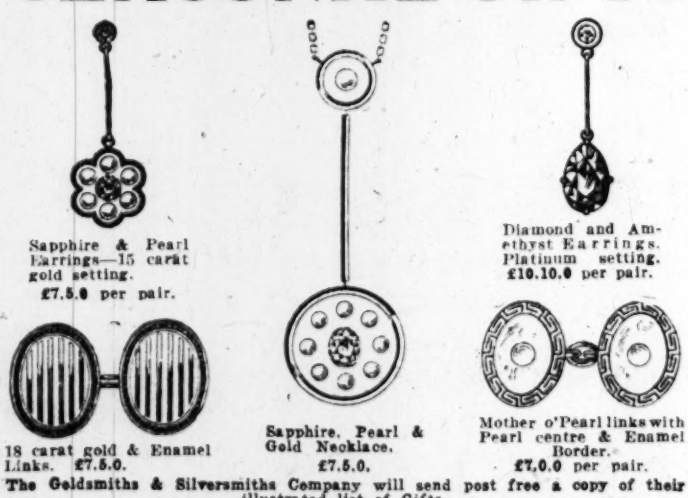
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LINES LOSE UNDER PRIVATE CONTROL

Remarkable Deficits in Net Railway Operating Income for First Eight Months of 1920—Surplus the Year Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Figures made public yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission show remarkable deficits in net railway operating income for the first eight months of 1920, during most of which period they were under private control. Most of the railroads in the corresponding period of 1919 showed a surplus, though as a rule insufficient to cover the large guarantee the government was required to pay the railroad security holders.

Perhaps the most surprising record is that made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which shows a deficit of \$60,678,837 in net railway operating income for the first eight months of 1920, as against a profit of \$18,839,841, a transfer to the wrong side of the ledger of nearly \$80,000,000. That most of this deficit arose under private control is clear enough when it is shown that \$27,569,675 was piled up in the month of August, 1920, alone. It is worthy of mention that in all this period of private operation—from March 1, 1920, to August 30, 1920—the railroads were guaranteed the same rate of return that they received during the period of government control. In other words the private operation of the Pennsylvania for the month of August, 1920, cost the government about \$2000 a mile for every mile operated by the company.

Boston & Maine Deficit

That this is not an exceptional showing, apart from its magnitude, is revealed by other figures. The Boston & Maine deficit for the eight months of 1920 was \$10,253,221, of which \$4,358,842 was created in August. In 1919 the road made a surplus of \$2,172,477 for the eight months, about one-fourth of which—\$504,140—was made in August, a month free from storms or other hindrances to transportation.

The Erie ran behind in 1920 \$12,154,189, more than one-third in August, whereas last year a profit of \$1,291,924 was made in August. The New York Central lagged from a profit of \$30,702,610 in 1919 to a deficit of \$14,732,112 in 1920.

There is a monotonous row of deficits alongside the railroad names in the 1920 list, but comparatively few in 1919. It is true that back pay, owing to increased compensation given railroad employees, explains the deficits in part, but this item is by no means sufficient to account for the great changes that have been manifested. At the most, the increased pay probably accounts for only a little more than 20 per cent of the change from surplus to deficit, taking the roads as a whole.

Few Roads Showed Surplus

The Denver and Rio Grande, some of whose stockholders are now vigorously protesting the sale of the road on a mortgage, was one of the few roads to show an operating surplus for the first eight months of this year. The stockholders have alleged, in complaints to the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the foreclosure sale will practically destroy the interest in the company. The mortgage is represented as being inconsiderable in comparison with the value of the property.

The Union Pacific and some of the western and northwestern lines have made fairly good records, under private operation, but none so good as under government control. Net railway operating income of the Union Pacific, for example, is given as \$14,805,675 in 1920, against \$20,837,216, and figures for the Santa Fe are very similar. Back pay in the first instance accounts for \$2,388,814, and in the latter for \$4,360,501.

LOS ANGELES CONTEST OVER A MUSICIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California—“We will suspend rather than submit to demands abhorrent and repugnant to self-respecting Americans.” This quotation from a letter written by Mrs. Dean Mason, president of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, to the Musicians Union, shows the stand taken by the management of the orchestra in regard to the employment of musicians. The symphony orchestra engaged a musician from Detroit. The union states that it must protect its “colony,” and says it will not permit an outsider to accept the engagement while local musicians are unemployed.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE CLAIMS BIG GAIN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Results of last week's national election are construed as “a remarkable gain” for the National Nonpartisan League in a statement yesterday by Oliver S. Morris, director of league publicity for the league, and editor of its national publication.

“League candidates polled more than 3,000,000 votes in 1920 in nine states,” Mr. Morris said. “This is more than three times the vote of two years ago, and is a remarkable gain in a Republican landslide year.”

Although the league candidates for state office in Minnesota were defeated by large majorities, men endorsed by the league in Wisconsin and North Dakota were elected governors, and in North Dakota, the first Nonpartisan

United States Senator was named, Mr. Morris pointed out.

“We increased our membership in the National House of Representatives from four to six,” Mr. Morris continued. “Although beaten for state offices in Minnesota, we just about maintained our minority strength in the Minnesota and Wisconsin Legislatures, and retained control in North Dakota. In Montana, Idaho, Washington and Nebraska we elected several state legislators.”

“On the whole, we feel that the league has made wonderful progress in two years.”

CONFERENCE ON ALIEN LAND LAWS

United States and Japanese Ambassadors to Discuss California Problems—Tentative Drafts of New Treaty Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador, and Roland S. Morris, United States Ambassador to Japan, will hold a final conference at the State Department today in the preliminary negotiations concerning a settlement of the various problems arising from the alien landownership laws in California.

Mr. Morris, who has just been granted 60 days' leave of absence by the State Department, will go directly to Philadelphia. It is not expected that he will return to Japan, owing to the brief interval between the end of his vacation and the change of national administrations. It is believed his advice and assistance will be needed further in the development of the treaty negotiations between the Tokyo and Washington governments.

It is understood that the tentative drafts of the new treaty and of the proposed agreement respecting Japanese emigration to the United States have been drawn, but inquirers at the State Department were cautioned yesterday “not to go too far” in regard to a matter under negotiation. It is understood, however, that the new treaty draft provides for an extension of the rights and privileges of American nationals in Japan, as well as defining the rights and privileges of Japanese nationals in the United States.

It has been indicated that in the new treaty Japan is seeking the recognition of her nationals in the United States on a plane of equality with those of any other foreigners in this country, and in return offers to satisfy the wishes of the State Department on the question of further immigration.

The State Department is prepared to see one or more test cases brought to the United States Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of the California alien landownership legislation, and also to decide whether the legislation is in conflict with existing laws and treaties. It was said at the department yesterday that such an assumption would be fair.

It is improbable that Japan will associate herself with any attempt to obtain a judicial determination of the issue, as the Tokyo Government has taken the stand that the question is one for the United States Government itself to decide, and resort to the courts, even though facilitated by the State Department and the United States Court, would have conceivably, it is said, the effect of delaying the issue of the present negotiations.

INTER-CHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The reorganization committee of the Inter-Church World Movement, which has just held a three-day conference in this city, has requested the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to call a “thoroughly representative council in December or January of certain agencies for the purpose of working out a plan to bring about the most helpful work and relationships and arrangements on their part.”

It was announced that the movement had paid out more than \$6,000,000, all of which was underwritten. It is hoped that the indebtedness will be wiped out within 10 days and that the committee will have sufficient funds remaining to carry it on for a few months until a definite plan of action can be formulated.

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DETAILS GIVEN OF ARMY AREA PLAN

Secretary of War of the United States Estimates Immediate Defensive Strength in Event of War—Expansion Provided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, announced yesterday that plans of the War Department contemplated the organization of armies of a strength of 337,221 men in the event of another war.

The country has been divided into three army areas, each including groups of corps areas. One army area includes practically all the states west of the Mississippi River, another the southeastern states and a part of the group of central states, and the third the remainder of the continental United States.

In the event of a general mobilization, it was explained, an army of 337,221 men would be raised in each of these army areas, giving a strength of 1,000,000 men in all. For minor emergencies, an army would be raised in the country as a whole. Regular army, national guard and reserve units would be utilized in each army area, and in the event of a general mobilization these would be expanded to the required strength.

The strength of an infantry division under the new plan will be 19,385 men; of an infantry brigade, 6153 men; and of an artillery brigade, 3414 men.

The present strength of the regular army is about 208,000 officers and men, and of the national guard about 120,000 officers and men, a total practically equivalent to one army at full strength. The regular army has an authorized strength of 288,000, and efforts are now being made by recruiting to increase it to that figure. Plans have also been announced for enlarging the national guard units through a gradual process.

With regular army and national guard recruited to their contemplated strength, the expansion of these organizations to war strength by the creation of three full-sized armies would be facilitated by incorporating the army reserve. New enlistments or conscriptions would make up the total.

It was said at the War Department that five armies could be raised instead of three if it seemed desirable to do so. That would mean a total military strength of about 1,680,000.

The size fixed for the army, division and brigade units has been worked out on a basis of the number of men required for handling adequately all the requirements of those units. The army strength includes the general headquarters and the reserve.

MEXICO'S NEED OF EDUCATION

More Hopeful Outlook Under the Present Administration—Views of Minister to France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Before leaving for Mexico yesterday, Alberto J. Paul, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Mexico to France, discussed the hopeful outlook for education in his country.

“There is in my country,” he said, “a little coterie of intelligent gentlemen, representing the intellectual and financial strength of the nation, who feel that it is the education of the masses, particularly of the coming generation, which will enable Mexico to take her place with the leading nations.”

“For some years the ministry of public instruction was suppressed, but the tendency of the present administration is to encourage popular education and the secretaryship will be reestablished. Its chief purpose will

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be to organize in the country the greatest number of public schools, and the idea is, not only to teach the three Rs, but to organize trade schools where there will be education in the industrial arts and in agriculture, so that the agricultural workers may be made more efficient and the rich soil be developed to its capacity.

“The difficulty with Mexico lies largely in economic conditions. We believe that by education this economic depression can be lessened, and living conditions, which are at a low ebb among the poorer people, may be made better.”

DECISION UPHOLDS SYNDICALIST LAW

California District Court of Appeals Hands Down Its Opinion Favoring Restrictions on Speech and the Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The District Court of Appeals of California, for the First District, has handed down an opinion against the defendant in the case of James P. Malley, who was convicted under the Criminal Syndicalist Law. This is the first decision in California by a Court of Appeals in such a case.

There has only been one other such decision in the United States, the Moilen case in Minnesota, and the California court has followed the Minnesota case in holding that so-called criminal syndicalist laws, which impose restrictions on speech and press, are constitutional. It also decides that no particularity in the pleading of such cases is necessary. Further, it follows the Minnesota case in holding that the jury is to decide whether the words complained of come within the scope of the act.

It appears that, as a result of this decision, many, probably more than a hundred persons, charged under the act, will have to serve jail sentences. The most notable of these is Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, a woman of social position and public distinction. The district attorney of Alameda County declares that under the ruling of the appellate court she will have to serve her term of from one to 14 years.

The defendants in these cases are I. W. W. members of the Communist Labor Party, and members of the left wing of the Labor movement.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of 39 members of the I. W. W. for violation of the Espionage Law. These defendants conducted a strike against the trial, refusing to employ counsel. Most of them are in Leavenworth prison. The sentences run from one to 10 years.

WISCONSIN TEACHERS MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Another victory was won by the classroom teachers in the convention of the Wisconsin Teachers Association when they succeeded in deferring for a year the proposal to affiliate with the National Education Association. A telegram was sent to the Republican Governor-elect, John J. Blaine, expressing appreciation of his attitude toward educational problems and pledging the association to frame a constructive program of legislation. Sentiment among the teachers is opposed to an educational survey.

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LABOR STIRRED BY REPUBLICAN PLANS

Strong Opposition to “Open Shop” Propaganda as Basis for Legislation by Congress—Closed Shop Policy Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—“Open shop” propaganda as a preliminary step toward incorporating this issue in the Republican Party's legislative program for the coming congressional session will bring about a solidarity of the ranks of organized Labor such as no other issue could create, according to Labor leaders here interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

In connection with a statement issued on Saturday by the Republican Publicity Association, of which former Senator Jonathan Bourne Jr. is chairman, authorities on Labor problems here were asked what would be organized Labor's reply to the charges that the American Federation of Labor's president, Samuel Gompers, stood for doctrines that were economically false, as charged by the publicity association, and that the unionism of the closed shop was “exclusive, monopolistic and domineering.” Its policy one of “rule or ruin.”

Two Kinds of Shops

“Efforts to camouflage the issue by saying that organized employers are in favor of the open shop, but that this does not mean there is the underlying motive to smash unionism, of declaring bluntly and unequivocally in favor of the non-union shop, will not succeed,” said James M. Bell, editor of the American Labor World, a labor organ officially endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. “There are only two kinds of shops in the industrial system—the union and the non-union.” Mr. Bell said. “An open shop is a non-union shop. There are no two ways about it.”

“The closed shop is loyalty protesting against disloyalty. It is liberty fortified against industrial slavery. If, in time of physical warfare, the government may draft unwilling men into service, then in the realm of moral, mental and general humane uplift the men who enlist and fight for the common cause, for the universal good, have a right to demand support from the indifferent and the slacker. The indifferent and slacker is found in the ranks of organized labor. The open shop would mean disloyalty within the ranks of the loyal workers, and would in effect, mean the non-union shop in place of all shops now unionized.

Responsibilities Seen

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the public. Closed shop locals and federations are demanding a high degree of efficiency before giving an individual a union card entitling him to work in a closed shop. The propaganda in favor of the open shop will fail to produce the effect its sponsors hope.”

Hugh Frayne, New York organizer of the American Federation of Labor, said that Mr. Gompers, president of that body, would meet with the Labor Council in Washington on Thursday, November 11, when a reply probably would be made to the Republican Publicity Association's threats. The issue was nation-wide, Mr. Frayne said. Mr. Gompers would answer the charges for the whole body of organized Labor.

PRESIDENT WORKS ON ANNUAL MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson has begun work on his annual message to Congress, which will be delivered either on the opening day of the next session, on December 6, or on the day following.

White House officials said yesterday that they had no information as to what recommendations the President plans to make to Congress, but administration officers expect that among other things he will again urge enactment of a number of reconstruction measures which he recommended at the first special session of the present Congress early last year.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TO SAIL THIS MONTH

NEW YORK, New York—Warren G. Harding, President-elect of the United States, will sail from New Orleans on November 18 for the Canal Zone on board a United Fruit Company steamer, it was learned here yesterday.

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Returning, he will be landed at Norfolk on December 4.

Arrangements have been made whereby the ship he is to take from New Orleans will remain over one day from her scheduled sailing date, in order to accommodate Senator Harding and his party, now placed at 35 persons. The stop at Norfolk also will be by special arrangement.

The steamer selected by Senator Harding for the voyage from New Orleans to Cristobal is the *Parliament*, 4937 gross tons, built in 1908 and having passenger accommodations particularly adapted to travel in the tropics.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STIMULUS AWAITED
IN COTTON GOODS

Manufacturers Find Business Slow but Consider What Will Happen When Demand Starts With Supply at Low Ebb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The post-election stimulus to business that was generally expected, particularly in view of the sweeping Republican victory, has failed to make itself felt in the primary cotton goods markets, which have continued throughout the past week to be as flat as they ever have been within the memory of the oldest operator. The cotton mills have been compelled to extend still further their curtailment policies and as week follows week without any sign of a resumption of buying, it becomes more and more evident that a flat shutdown of the manufacturing establishments can hardly be avoided. In fact cotton goods distributors are frank in saying now that a shutdown of the manufacturing plants is not only justified, but inevitable unless manufacturers are prepared to take the tremendous risk of tying up quantities of capital in unsold goods on the chance of being able to market them later at prices sufficient to cover production expenses. There is no one who cares to predict when buying will start again, and very few look for any marked improvement until after the December holidays, some placing the probable date of revival as late as February.

Deflation Shakes Business

It becomes increasingly evident how severely the entire structure of the business organization was shaken by the deflation of the past four months. The major portion of the orders booked for the past season have gone by the board, cancellations being passed along from retailer to jobber, from jobber to converter, and from converter to manufacturer, and from manufacturer to cotton shipper wherever possible. Shrinkage in values on goods already delivered and paid for has been so great that even the large mercantile houses have found themselves very seriously involved financially. Their struggle to extricate themselves from precarious positions has required so much of their attention and drawn so heavily on their resources that very few of them are willing or able to take even ordinary business chances in the way of placing advance orders. No one wants to buy anything until he has it resold to parties about whose ability to pay he has no doubt. Stocks of manufactured goods in distributing channels have seldom been at such a low ebb, but no one cares to replenish until actual buying starts. Many are speculating as to what will happen when demand for goods once more makes itself felt, for it will be many weeks before a normal flow of goods can be started again, once the source is allowed to dry up through the closing of the manufacturing establishments and the scattering of their working organizations.

Both manufacturers and wholesale distributors are now inclined to blame the retailer for the delay in the readjustment process, claiming that the latter's insistence upon liquidating his high-priced goods at a profit, instead of passing along to the consumer the price reductions in primary and intermediate channels, is paralyzing the entire industry, without any appreciable advantage to himself. It is only very recently, within the last two or three weeks, that the retailers have been yielding to the pressure of this feeling, and price slashing and bargain sales have been instituted, only to reveal that the buying power of the ultimate consumer has already been seriously affected by the ever-increasing unemployment.

Few Scattered Orders

Print cloth manufacturers report almost no business for the week, the few scattered orders being confined mostly to low count goods, and to a few odd constructions for special purposes. Mills making fine fabrics out of combed yarns have booked scarcely an order although they are quoting prices based on bed rock costs. Yarns have been absolutely flat with scarcely an inquiry for prices. That values have remained virtually stationary is due only to the fact that manufacturers have already cut prices to the irreducible minimum and find it cheaper to close down than to make goods at lower levels.

That a wage reduction general throughout the industry is probably not far off is the belief very widely held, but it is admitted that even a reduction in wages cannot of itself aid the situation to any great degree. It has already been made in scattered instances, and that it will become general is due largely to the conviction among manufacturers that deflation to some extent must come in wages the same as in everything else, and that the present is too good an opportunity to be neglected to make a beginning without precipitating a struggle with the Labor organizations.

GOVERNMENT SELLS 51 SHIPS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The sale of the 9400 deadweight ton steel cargo steamer Charles M. Cramp to the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Steamship Company of Baltimore, for \$1,739,000 is announced by the United States Shipping Board. Fifty-one government merchant ships of all types were sold from August 1 to October 30 for a total of \$24,676,049, the board announced. The 7771 deadweight ton cargo steamer Scottsburg, sold to the Georges Creek Steamship Company of New York, brought the highest price, \$2,266,065.

CANADIAN FINANCE
MINISTER HEARD

Sir Henry Drayton Urges the Continuance of Embargo on Sale of Certain Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Quebec—Several hundred members of the banking, stock brokerage, bond house and other interests connected with the financial community gathered on the floor of the Montreal Stock Exchange to hear Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance in the Dominion Government, express his views upon the necessity of continuing the so-called embargo on the importation and sale in Canada of overseas-held Canadian securities.

The chair was occupied by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who assured the meeting that the bankers of Canada were entirely in accord with the views of the Minister of Finance and prepared to do their utmost in putting his wishes in respect to the importation of securities in effect.

"Give up making money at the expense of your country, which needs every dollar it has to see it through the present trying circumstances," said Sir Henry in his address. The Minister briefly reviewed the financial position of the Dominion. At the end of the first half of the 1919 fiscal year, he pointed out, Canada had a favorable trade balance of \$151,000,000, at the end of the first half of 1920 this had been converted into an adverse one of similar proportions. This condition of affairs, he said, could not go on indefinitely, and even at the present time it was necessary to resort to artificial means to conserve the working capital of the Dominion.

The unfavorable trade position and the financing of the grain crops had imposed a serious strain on the credit structure of the country, he said. With the existing difficulties in the way of marketing the crops overcame, which would involve an influx of new money to the extent of over \$400,000,000, the position would change almost overnight. Sir Henry declared. The restrictions which had been imposed on the importation of overseas-owned Canadian securities had not been legalized, he said, although several suggestions had been made that the government tax out of existence any profits accruing from such trading by order-in-council. The Minister stated, however, that he was opposed to passing legislation to effect the end desired, and made a strong appeal to the sentimental and patriotic feelings of his audience. Sir Henry stated that he hoped the "embargo" would not be of much longer duration. "Let us go on as at present until the crop is sold," he urged.

The meeting adopted a resolution approving of the action of the Minister in his decision to continue the restrictions for the present, and pledging him the hearty support of all branches of business through which the importation and sale of the securities would, in the ordinary nature of trade, be effected.

DIVIDENDS

The Crescent Pipe Line Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable December 15. Books close November 24, reopen December 16.

The Billings Gasoline Company, a subsidiary of the Guffey Gillespie Company, has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 15 to stock of record November 5.

The Advance Rumely Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to stock of record December 15.

The International Cotton Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 3 per cent on the common stock, payable December 1 on stock of record November 20.

The American Thread Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable January 1. Books close November 13, reopen December 1.

The Welch Grape Juice Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common and of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable November 30 to stock of record November 20.

The Manati Sugar Company has declared the regular quarterly 2 1/2 per cent common dividend, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

CANADIAN DEBT IS LOWER
OTTAWA, Ontario—Expanding revenues plus a significant decrease in capital expenditures last month caused a decrease of \$2,634,356 in the Canadian national debt, lowering the total to \$2,273,516,163.

RAISING RAILWAY
RATES IN SPAIN

Former Conservative Minister Says Such Increase Would Stop Industrial Production and Agricultural Development

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MADRID, Spain—In the continuance of his campaign against the government plan to authorize by royal decree the raising of the railway transport rates, Mr. La Cierva, the former Conservative Minister, has addressed a large public meeting upon the question, and the vigorous and unequivocal manner in which he presented his view of the case aroused much enthusiasm. The Alcalde of Murcia and a considerable number of senators and deputies were among the audience.

In the course of his speech Mr. La Cierva declared that the raising of the railway rates would stop industrial production and agriculture, and would hinder the lowering of the cost of living. He declared that the solution of this question ought to devolve exclusively upon Parliament. For the prosperity of Spain it was a matter of urgent importance that the railway systems of the great companies should be developed, that numerous secondary lines should be constructed and that the great foreign enterprises that had been established in the country should be acquired so that advantage might be taken of the Spanish economic conditions that had been established during the war. If the rates were raised they would be the highest in Europe, and Spanish products would not be able to compete against those of foreign countries, which would lead to inevitable ruin in every direction.

A La Cierva Obsession

This last point, of the Spanish rates being higher than those of any other country if these proposed increases are granted, is one of some curious and special interest and "La Epoca," the Danish organ, deals with it in a leading article which is entitled "The Obsession of Mr. La Cierva." The article says that it is a lamentable thing to find Mr. La Cierva the victim of an obsession that is unintelligible in a man of his great understanding, for if he had studied that question to its depths before formulating his opinions concerning it, and if he had penetrated every aspect of the Spanish railway problem before making public his aspirations upon it, he would not have adopted an attitude that was the child of his prejudices.

Then the article goes on to say that it is a certain fact and would remain one, no matter how many and important were the people who got together to deny it, that everywhere it had been determined to raise the rates as a remedy to the railway crises. In some places this was not the only remedy to be adopted; conditions varied in different countries, but everywhere the truth was adopted that for the future this service must cost more in itself. Why, then, was it considered that the remedies which were applied in other countries should not be applied to Spain? The reason given was that the Spanish rates were higher than those in other European countries, and that the situation of Spain was not analogous to that of those other countries.

Necessities of Exploitation

But the first was no reason at all because, if, with the rates as they were in 1918, the companies could not keep pace with ordinary necessities, much less with the extraordinary necessities of exploitation, unavoidable as they were in 1919, and if with the railway rates as they were in 1919 they could not keep pace with the necessities of one sort and another in 1920, even though it were true that those rates were higher than the rates of other countries, what difference was there between that problem as it had been presented in Spain and the same problem as it has been produced in other countries?

Those rates were not determined by differences of national flags, but by differences in the cost of exploitation. If the coefficient of exploitation were higher in Spain than in this or that other country, then the railway tariffs must be higher here than there; and if that coefficient increased in Spain at the same rate as in those other countries, then it was natural that the tariffs should go on increasing in the same way, and thus the Spanish tariff would always be higher than the others, since the coefficient of exploitation was so.

That is part of the case put forward by the leading Conservative organ, and so is the case of the Premier upon this subject of the railway rates, which, as some consider, is about to be a great and highly consequential test question in Spain.

FINANCIAL NOTES

South Africa has set aside \$160,000 for advertising the union throughout the world in an effort to build up tourist traffic and make known farming, manufacturing, mining and general industrial possibilities.

Nelson D. White & Sons Company, blue denim overalls manufacturers, employing 1800 at six plants in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut, have curtailed their working schedule to three days a week and cut wages 15 per cent.

A recovery of business in the western United States and, very largely, an end of the readjustment period by next spring is predicted by President Gray of the Union Pacific system, as a result of a three weeks' trip.

The government of Australia has increased the price of wheat to 9s. a bushel for native consumption, according to a cablegram received from Trade Commissioner A. W. Ferrin at Melbourne.

The United States will face a continuation of the annual tax bill of \$4,000,000,000 for at least three years, if Congress adopts recommendations drafted by treasury officials and which, it was understood, have been laid before Secretary of the Treasury Houston for approval.

The French Government has obtained agreement from mine employers to meet representatives of the National Federation of Miners in an effort to avert the threatened strike for enforcing the men's demands for higher wages and nationalization of the mines.

Massachusetts Cotton Mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, are converting their eight boilers from coal-burning to oil-burning equipment. They will operate on fuel oil entirely by January 1. The mills operate 5032 looms and employ 2300 hands when at full capacity.

Notice has been given by the Chestnut Knitting Mills of Effingham, Illinois, that the plants will be closed on November 10 for an indefinite period. Underconsumption, coupled with a stock production for two months and no new orders, are given as the reasons for the action.

NEW YORK MARKET
DECLINES FURTHER

Further reductions in foreign exchange, combined with tight money and renewed signs of trade reaction, found the New York stock market active but depressed, with a rather weak closing. The total sales were approximately 1,200,000 shares.

American Woolen made new low at 60 1/2. The \$20,000,000 new cash received by the company from sale of stock greatly strengthened American Woolen's financial position.

United States Steel continued to find support, with the same house buying that stock that was noted as a steady buyer all through the past week, and after yielding 1/4 to 5/8 recovered this loss.

Call money got to 10 per cent, which helped the decline.

FEELING OF RESERVE
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—A feeling of reserve was in evidence entirely yesterday and trading in securities on the stock exchange remained quiet. The markets were irregular.

The gilt-edged section was better in spots. Banks and insurance companies are organizing support with the approach of the end of the year. Dollar descriptions were strong in sympathy with the New York exchange.

Owing to the further rise in the price of bar gold Kaffirs were hard. Oil lacked steadiness and was lower. Shell Transports were 7. Mexican Eagles 11 1/2-16.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Satur.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.33 1/2	\$3.27	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0576	.0588	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0616	.0622	.1930
Lire	.03281	.0343	.1930
Gulden	.2322	.2372	.4020
German marks	.0114	.0121	.2382
Canadian dollar	.90125	.903	

EXPORTATION AND
IMPORTATION LIST

Compilation of Value of Merchandise Sent to and From the United States for the Month of September

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The total value of merchandise imported from and exported to each of the principal countries by the United States during September, as compared with the same month last year, and during the nine months ended September, as compared with the corresponding period last year, show:

IMPORTS FROM GRAND DIVISIONS

	1920	1919
Europe	\$91,048,291	\$90,032,806
North America	105,545,270	106,488,709
South America	62,498,922	64,086,478
Asia	82,735,743	116,025,865
Oceania	2,030,468	11,446,008
Africa	4,237,148	17,359,081
Total	263,666,710	421,448,747
Principal countries:		
Belgium	\$3,205,222	\$1,139,190
Denmark	572,257	786,338
France	13,324,870	15,620,754
Germany	9,704,772	1,589,963
Italy	4,034,649	11,473,149
Netherlands	8,914,152	9,822,239
Spain	3,030,468	4,039,255
United Kingdom	34,324,801	34,906,507
Canada	55,974,327	42,642,917
Central America	3,368,052	2,938,638
Argentina	22,882,880	34,478,759
Brazil	15,637,267	31,676,187
Chile	9,404,825	7,729,080
China	8,147,371	18,154,190
British India	12,044,371	15,885,908
Japan	26,663,625	56,155,707

EXPORTS TO GRAND DIVISIONS

	1920	1919
Europe	\$312,412,825	\$360,456,511
North America	188,231,799	125,935,429
South America	54,447,362	32,164,774
Asia	37,874,882	57,542,229
Oceania	23,292,817	12,522,280
Africa	7,631,581	6,292,232
Total	605,291,257	595,214,266
Principal countries:		
Belgium	\$15,919,469	\$23,644,437
Denmark	7,221,685	13,967,856
France	47,004,644	61,535,911
Germany	19,786,749	8,836,685
Italy	24,844,775	22,841,882
Spain	6,042,112	2,674,964
United Kingdom	142,485,083	152,792,358
Canada	87,675,423	77,955,468
Central America	7,237,022	5,662,092
Argentina	20,841,809	34,716,839
Brazil	15,017,245	5,652,042
Chile	3,878,092	5,162,521
China	12,033,014	12,798,536
British India	9,081,748	5,843,183
Japan	9,901,267	29,053,317

IMPORTS FROM GRAND DIVISIONS

	1920	1919
Europe	\$990,586,164	\$1,025,549,727
North America	1,371,447,285	863,338,309
South America	637,724,298	481,412,454
Asia	1,062,973,481	697,611,794
Oceania	116,118,250	116,718,330
Africa	143,121,909	158,740,561
Total	4,358,046,642	2,866,999,187
Principal countries:		
Belgium	\$38,852,428	\$2,901,544
Denmark	4,433,619	5,816,719
France	130,298,032	132,556,556
Germany	67,749,710	2,757,197
Italy	60,983,274	33,669,456
Netherlands	77,860,590	52,091,038
Spain	20,841,809	24,716,839
United Kingdom	424,023,549	177,784,051
Canada	417,631,824	328,558,590
Central America	60,033,817	36,235,581
Argentina	173,253,104	132,182,467
Brazil	140,900,012	160,781,764
Chile	97,998,627	58,897,562
China	169,910,232	105,880,775
British India	150,146,041	91,021,424
Japan	368,136,928	272,500,098

EXPORTS—GRAND DIVISIONS

	1920	1919
Europe	\$3,296,747,495	\$3,858,818,755
North America	1,419,914,343	911,182,768
South America	431,529,169	337,429,608
Asia	629,260,767	337,512,794
Oceania	186,983,391	158,740,561
Africa	116,526,753	71,873,343
Total	6,080,989,920	5,877,377,967
Principal countries:		
Belgium	\$220,962,499	\$28,031,649
Denmark	65,208,851	128,872,992
France	499,300,017	689,507,379
Germany	185,488,033	31,756,574
Italy	277,131,919	324,219,312
Netherlands	148,610,349	176,892,444
Spain	55,825,355	74,145,541
United Kingdom	1,400,702,658	1,701,334,251
Canada	764,538,265	519,651,944
Central America	63,922,961	39,504,841
Argentina	142,616,397	117,751,364
Brazil	105,115,748	89,128,041
Chile	37,271,565	45,250,320
China	108,577,031	82,196,514
British India	74,825,826	52,899,640
Japan	338,518,948	269,560,887

MEXICO'S FOREIGN
TRADE PROSPECTS

Commercial Relations With the United States Much Improved With the Outlook Good

NEW YORK, New York—That commercial relations between the United States and Mexico are rapidly improving is indicated by reports of the United States Department of Commerce. Exports to Mexico from the United States during the first nine months of this year amounted to \$131,977,000, compared with \$96,430,000 for the same period in 1919. This is an increase of 26 per cent. Goods shipped to Mexico in September, 1920, were valued at \$20,066,000, which is almost double the total for September, 1919. Goods which were formerly exported to Europe are now directed to Mexico, which is one of the few countries not handicapped by an adverse exchange.

"During the past 10 years conditions in Mexico have been far from prosperous, yet her foreign trade has increased steadily, and, under a stable government, Mexico will at last come into its own," said Edward T. Feeney, commercial attaché to the United States Embassy at Mexico City.

"The great development which Mexico enjoyed under the Diaz régime was due to the investment of foreign capital in the exploitation of the natural resources of the country. These are such that they can be exploited only on a large scale and by methods which make for large production. This is especially the case with petroleum, in which industry American and British capital was invested lavishly in what seemed at first to be nothing but a gamble, and it was only after millions had been expended in prospecting and drilling that production was realized.

"The early development of the mineral wealth of Mexico was limited to the extraction of high grade ores and in a very crude way. When these had been exhausted it remained for foreign interests, using new methods of concentration and refining, to bring Mexico into prominence as a producer of silver, copper, gold and lead.

Mr. Feeney said that Mexico's industrial development has been due almost entirely to the activities of foreign interests, yet there is in the country a spirit of opposition to the entry of foreign capital. "The efforts of the new government," he said, might well be accompanied by more liberal legislation, in so far as foreign interests are concerned.

"Another factor which has retarded Mexico is the lack of adequate transportation. While the country is fairly well supplied with railroads there seems to be no definite policy in their establishment. Rolling stock has deteriorated to such an extent and the destruction of cars and locomotives has been so great, that the roads are being operated only at great difficulty and distribution is greatly hampered.

From \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 is needed to put the transportation system into working order.

The outlook for the future of Mexico economically is unusually bright, and the feeling of optimism, which prevails among American business interests seems to be well founded."

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sharp new setbacks in the price of wheat yesterday accompanied drops in foreign exchange. Besides, liberal receipts were reported at Kansas City and Omaha. Notice was also taken of forecasts that lake navigation from Canada to United States ports would be open for a month or more yet. Initial prices, which ranged from 1 cent to 4 1/2 cents lower, were followed by material further declines, and then something of a reaction, but the close was December 1.84 1/2, and March 1.82 1/2. Evening up to prepare for the government report gave comparative firmness to corn. After opening 3 1/2 to 1 cent lower, the market rallied in some cases to above Saturday's finish. Lower quotations on hogs weakened provisions.

BRITISH GOLD EXPORTS

LONDON, England—Gold totaling £5,035,321 was exported to America in the week ended November 3.

A Problem Solved

Firth-Sterling S-LESS Stainless Steel

For PUMP RODS and HYDRAULIC MACHINERY PARTS this steel has proved its value. Pump Rods in constant use for three and a half years show no sign of corrosion.

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Blue Chip High Speed and other Firth-Sterling Tool Steels

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TWELVE-CLUB LEAGUE FORMED

Baseball Factions Fail to Come to an Agreement in Chicago and the Lasker Plan Is Adopted—Landis to Head Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—As a result of definite and final disagreement between the eight National and three American League clubs and the five "loyal" American clubs here late Monday, a new 12-club league has been formed according to the Lasker plan laid down at the meeting October 18. Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court has been asked to take the chairmanship, at an annual salary of \$50,000, of a new National Commission of three members. No name has been indicated for the second member; the minor leagues will appoint the third member.

The split came shortly after the group of 11 adjourned upon sending a message to the group of five inviting them to attend the reconvened meeting, one hour later. The group of five adjourned half an hour later, after deciding not to join, and appointing a committee of three to attend the meetings of the minors in Kansas City beginning Tuesday. The American League five made no announcement.

"The five American League club owners," said Mr. Lasker, who made the "flash" announcement of the action of the group of eleven, "failed to meet us as per resolution adopted on October 18 to put the so-called Lasker plan into being. We proceeded, therefore, to organize the 12-club league as per the resolution, with the 11 signatory thereto. A twelfth club will subsequently be established, but no minor league territory is to be invaded."

"We proceeded to the election of a chairman of the new board of control and by unanimous vote Judge K. M. Landis was chosen. A committee has been named to consider the matter under consideration. The salary is to be \$50,000 and the term seven years, as provided in the resolution. The contract will be guaranteed to Judge Landis by the club owners."

"Pending the acceptance of Judge Landis, which we hope will be forthcoming, we did not elect a second. We held the third place open and provided the minors might appoint the third man to serve for a term of six years. A committee has been appointed to lay the plan before the minors in Kansas City."

"Another committee has been appointed to draft a plan for control of the new league. We will ask the minors to meet us in a joint session and the chairman of that session will be the chairman of the new board of control."

"The crux on which the split has come is this: The 11 clubs have insisted that the club owners act as individuals and not as leagues; the recalcitrant five insisted that it should be by leagues and committees. It is our belief that the club owner is the trustee for baseball in his own locality and that he should represent that locality and not the league."

Five hours of group discussion and parleys between groups apparently brought the 11 and the five no nearer to agreement. The two groups—the 11, with J. A. Heydler, president of the National League; the five, with B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, each reinforced by attorneys and interested associates, gathered in separate rooms at the Congress Hotel here early Monday.

As heretofore, the great stumbling block was the question of methods, it being further emphasized that both factions were one in the belief that organized baseball is in need of a thorough reformation. Each faction clung to its original position, the Heydler group for the Lasker plan, the Johnson group for a commission of nine, three of whom would represent the minor leagues.

Late in the afternoon the Heydler meeting, which was held in the presidential suite, and which, according to President Heydler, was the largest gathering of baseball men ever held in the United States, adjourned after sending an invitation to the group of five to join them in one big meeting when they reconvened at a later hour. President Heydler said in case the five did not appear at the appointed hour another extension of time would be given, as the offer was in no sense an ultimatum.

A series of conferences between the groups was started by C. C. Griffith, president of the Washington Americans, of the group of five, who went over to the group of 11 to hear what they had to offer. The 11 were of the opinion that the 16 clubs in question should get together, exclude Presidents Johnson and Heydler and the stenographers, and have an open house discussion with no records made of the views expressed. Then, when they got around to it, they could take action by the 16 clubs voting as clubs and disregarding league alignments.

This proposition was carried back to the group of five by Griffith, accompanied by J. G. Ruppert, president of the New York Americans. The five, however, stood by their proposal of a new National Commission of three or nine members, one-third of whom would be appointed by the minors. They insisted on voting as leagues. This message was conveyed to the 11 by Colonel Ruppert and G. D. Miller, attorney for President Johnson.

The 11 maintained that as the present discussion is between the two major leagues, the minors should have nothing to say until the majors

have come to agreement. Then the minors could subscribe to the major league agreement or not. It was pointed out by President Heydler that the minors would object to the commission of nine, because the majors would have a majority against them. It is believed that two or three of these five would bolt to the 11 if they dared, and that the entire five are afraid of the consequences should the others form a 12-club league as threatened in case of failure to get together. It is apparent, however, that this is the very last thing the majority want to do.

ILLINOIS HAS ONE VETERAN

Coach H. L. Gill Has a Difficult Task in Developing a Strong Cross-Country Team to Represent the Illini This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—Handicapped by a dearth of candidates, Coach H. L. Gill has been facing a difficult task in trying to round the University of Illinois cross-country team into shape for the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship meet to be held here Saturday, November 20.

Illinois has already lost one meet, that to Purdue by a 23 to 32 score. Illini runners finished third, fifth, sixth, eighth, and tenth in this race, while one of the men was forced to drop out before the run was half over. Besides the championship run, Coach Gill has scheduled only one more meet for his hill and dale athletes. On Saturday, November 13, the Illini cross-country team will meet the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

With only one "11" man back from last year, J. C. Allman '22, Coach Gill has been forced to develop five other runners, many of whom have never competed in cross-country races. Shortly before the Purdue meet Allman was elected to the captaincy in order to fill a vacancy from the previous season. Allman is a dependable man and although not a star should be able to score heavily in the Conference meet. Illini's hopes are centered on him.

Of the new men, B. B. Patterson '23, star miler of the 1919 freshmen team, is the most likely and his work at Purdue stamps him as a worthy running partner to Allman. This is his first experience in the long-distance races, but with more training he should be ready for the fastest competition.

F. U. Naughton '22 and P. B. Dusenberry '22, both milers, have been pressed into service for cross-country work. Neither has done exceptionally well in the five-mile run, however. E. A. Swanson '23 and H. R. Jones '23 complete the Illini cross-country team. Swanson shows great signs of improvement and may be heard from in the championship meet.

WOODS VICTOR IN OPENING MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Arthur Woods of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who took first place in the preliminary competition, won the opening match of the finals for the United States National Professional Pocket Billiard championship at Strauss Auditorium here Monday afternoon, defeating James Maturo of Denver, Colorado. The score was 125 to 105 in 24 innings.

Although they shot deliberately, both players were in good form. Maturo made the most misses. The Minnesota expert led at the outset but the Rocky Mountain veteran tied him at 34 in the sixth. Woods later jumped into the lead by a high run of 54. In the twenty-second inning, with the score 105 to 59 against him, Maturo got his high run of 31. At the next turn, after Woods with a count of 13 had dropped 3 short of game, Maturo had a chance to go out with a long run, but he was balked by a perplexing problem after he had run 15 balls. He had his choice of trying for a difficult shot and leaving a good combination for Woods in case he missed, or of breaking up the combination on a safety play. He broke the combination, but failed to roll safe and Woods won easily. The match by frames:

Arthur Woods—5 10 15 9 10 0 3 0 34
25 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 13 3—131.
Scratches—6. High run—34.
James Maturo—5 0 0 0 2 27 0 2 3 0
2 0 10 11 0 0 0 0 31 15—111. Scratches—6. High run—31.
Referee—A. S. Mannassau.

ROBINS DEFEAT CLAN MACDUFF AT SOCCER

NEW YORK, New York—The Robins Dry Dock soccer football team had little trouble defeating Clan MacDuff, 4 to 0, in a second-round encounter in the United States Association Football trophy competition at Todd Field here Sunday. The summary:

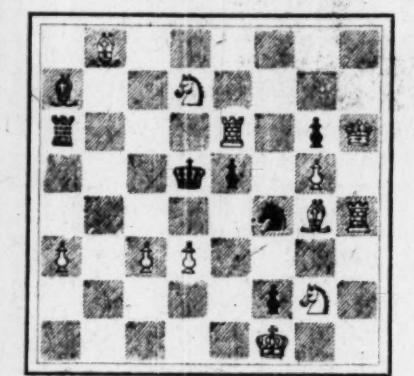
ROBINS CLAN MACDUFF
McKenna, o. Duncan
Irwin, i. Dutton
Ratcliff, c. Halliday
McGuire, f. W. Kennedy
Storch, f. J. Kennedy
Hosie, lb. rbb, McDonald
Beardsworth, cbb. chb, Boyle
Corrigan, rbb. lbb, Dixon
Sunderberg, rbb. rfb, Reilly
Ross, rfb. rfb, Bone
Whalen, g. g, McNeill
Score—Robins Dry Dock 4, Clan MacDuff 0. Goals—Ratcliff 2, McGuire, Storch, for Robins. Referee—J. Masterson. Lineup—Rensselaer and Brown. Time—Two 45m. periods.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 207

By J. W. Harper

Northumberland, England
Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor
Black Pieces 7

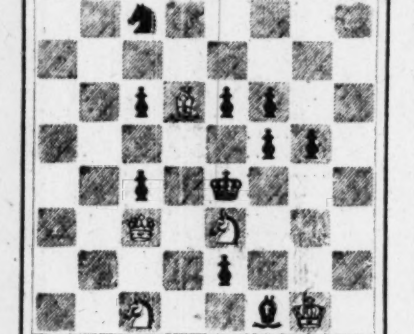


White Pieces 12
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 208

By C. Planck

Black Pieces 10



White Pieces 5
White to play and mate in three moves

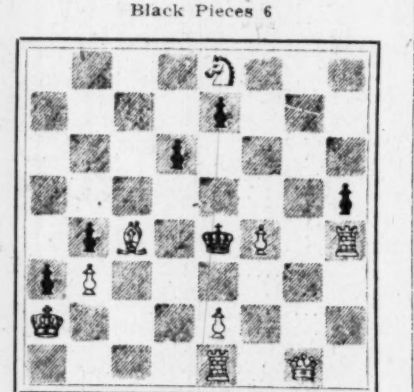
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 205. Q-Kt5 P-R
No. 206. 1. P-Kt3 P-R
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94. P-Kt3 P-R
95. P-Kt3 P-R
96. P-Kt3 P-R
97. P-Kt3 P-R
98. P-Kt3 P-R
99. P-Kt3 P-R
100. P-Kt3 P-R

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

A second example of the changed mate block, in the evolution of the dynamical conception as in contrast to last week's which was diagonal.

By H. D. O. Bernard



White Pieces 9
White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

The Hastings Chess Club, England, has invited the four holders of the British Chess Federation Trophy to participate in a tournament the latter part of December. H. E. Atkins and R. G. Griffith have tentatively accepted, while F. D. Yates and R. H. V. Scott (the recent winner), have yet to be heard from.

Division A (20 a side), of the London Chess League shows the following 14 entries: Athenaeum, Battersea, Bohemians, Brixton, Hampstead, Lee, Leyton, Lewisham, Ludeale, Maurice, Metropolitan, North London, Toynbee and West London. Division C (10 a side), has seven entries: Clarendon, East London, Hampstead II, Hampden Club, Hampshire House, Islington and Wood Green.

The London Four-Handed Chess Club have secured quarters with the Primrose Club, 5 Park Place, St. James street, S. W. 1. Samuel Rzeschewski, the Polish boy wonder, made the following excellent simultaneous records while in England: At the Gambit Chess Club he won 15, lost none and drew two; at the Leeds Chess Club he won 11, lost one and drew 3 and at the Hampstead Chess Club he won 14, lost none and drew 5.

New Zealand reports its championship tournament to be held at Dunedin during the New Year holidays. The German Charlottenburg Sportklub reports a novel "Pentathlon" chess being among the events included.

Holland held a short quadrangular tournament subsequent to the Goteborg Tourney; Enns finished first, te Kolst second, van Hoorn third and Marchand fourth.

In the Brooklyn Chess Club, New York, handicap tournament, Messrs. Norwood, Sinclair, Nauer and Stubbs respectively, defeated Messrs. McCann, Shelton, McHugh and Olson.

The following game was one of the match played in 1908:

Lasker Tarrasch
White Black
1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB3 P-QB3
3. Kt-B3 Kt-B3
4. P-K3 P-K3
5. P-Q3 P-Q3
6. P-B3 P-B3
7. P-B3 P-B3
8. P-Q4 P-Q4
9. B-K2 Castles
10. Q-R3 P-Q4

11. P-Kt5	Kt-K4
12. P-Kt5	P-K4
13. B-K2	B-K3
14. Castles	Q-K2
15. P-QR4	QR-R
16. Kt-Q4	Kt-B5
17. B-R	B-K7
18. R-K	Q-Q3
19. P-Kt2	KR-Q
20. Kt-Kt	Kt-Kt3
21. B-QB3	R-K
22. Q-Kt3	Kt-B5
23. Kt-B3	QxKt
24. BxKt	PxR
25. KR-Q	R-R2
26. B-B2	Kt-P
27. Kt-R	Kt-P
28. P-Kt4	RxP
29. P-Kt1	RxP
30. QxP	RxP
31. QxP	Q-B5
32. Q-Q2	P-B4
33. R-QB	Q-KKt5
34. QxP	P-B5
35. Kt-Q2	R-K6
36. R-KB	R-K4
37. RxP	Q-QR ch
38. K-Kt2	P-Kt3
39. Q-Q7	Q-Kt ch
40. R-B2	Q-R4
41. Kt-B2	P-R3
42. Kt-Q4	P-R4
43. Q-Q8 ch	K-R2
44. Q-KB3	Resigns

SEVEN CLUBS IN CLASS B SERIES

Metropolitan Interclub Squash Tennis Championship Tournament This Winter Expected to Be Most Successful Ever Held

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS

Year	(Class B champions)	W.	L.	P.C.
1914-15—Harvard Club	6	0	1,000	
1915-16—Harvard Club	6	2	750	
1916-17—Yale Club	5	1	850	
1917-18—Harvard Club	6	2	750	
1918-19—Yale Club	8	0	1,000	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—This winter promises to find the Class B interclub squash tennis championship tournament the most successful one ever held in this city, as not only will the Harvard Club, the Yale Club, the Princeton Club, the Columbia Club and the Crescent Athletic Club have teams in the competition again, but there will be two newcomers—the Army and Navy Club and the D. K. E.

This organization was started in the winter of 1914-1915 and that year the Harvard Club won the competition with a record of six victories and no defeats. Harvard defended the title the next year, but lost the championship to the Yale Club in 1916-1917. In 1917-1918 the Harvard Club regained the honors, which were again taken away by the Yale Club last winter, there not being any tournament in 1918-1919.

The Class B season will open today with the Harvard Club playing the Princeton Club on the courts of the Yale Club. All of the Princeton home games will be played on the Yale courts this winter. Matches in this championship will be held every Tuesday up to and including February 22. The teams will be made up of seven men and each club will play the other in a home-and-home series. As no player who was given a rating by the National Squash Tennis Association will be eligible to play in the Class B championship, it will be necessary for all of the clubs to develop a number of new men this winter. The full schedule of Class B matches follows:

November 9—Harvard at Princeton; 16—Yale at Harvard; Princeton at Columbia; 23—Army and Navy at Yale; Princeton at Harvard; Princeton at Yale; Army and Navy at D. K. E.; 30—Harvard at Princeton; Yale at Columbia; Princeton at D. K. E.

December 7—D. K. E. at Harvard; Crescent at Yale; Army and Navy at Columbia; 14—Army and Navy at Yale; Princeton at Crescent; D. K. E. at Yale; Harvard at Army and Navy; 21—Harvard at Army and Navy; 28—Princeton at Army and Navy; Crescent at D. K. E.; January 4—Harvard at Princeton; 11—Yale at Harvard; Columbia at Princeton; Crescent at Army and Navy; 18—Columbia at Crescent; 25—Princeton at Army and Navy; D. K. E. at Yale; Columbia at Crescent; Harvard at Army and Navy; 22—Princeton at Army and Navy; Crescent at D. K. E.

February 1—D. K. E. at Harvard; Crescent at Yale; Army and Navy at Columbia; 8—Army and Navy at Yale; Princeton at Crescent; D. K. E. at Columbia; 15—D. K. E. at Yale; Columbia at Crescent; Harvard at Army and Navy; 22—Princeton at Army and Navy; Crescent at D. K. E.

MINOR LEAGUES TO HOLD BIG MEETING

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Representatives of practically all minor league baseball clubs in the United States are here to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues today, with the proposed baseball reorganization as the chief subject.

Among those here are John Hendricks and W. U. Smith of Indianapolis; J. H. Farrell, secretary of the association; Cal Ewing of Oakland; E. W. Dickerson, president of the Central League; George Malmes, president of the Michigan-Ontario League; D. L. Fultz, president of the new International League; T. U. Hickey, president of the American Association; and A. R. Tarnsey, president of the Western-Three League.

GRAND JURY REPORT

CHICAGO, Illinois—The special grand jury investigating baseball returned its final report Saturday in which it stated that "while evidence has been found that some games were thrown by players, the practice was not general and the leaders in organized baseball may be relied upon to keep the game above suspicion."

CAMBRIDGE HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

G. M. Butler and W. R. Seagrave Among the Old Blues Which Will Form Foundation of Team to Meet Oxford

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—Having finished their outside activities, the Cambridge University athletes have now, with the able assistance of Alexander Nelson, to set about the task of unearthing a team to oppose Oxford at Queen's Club next March, and in the natural course of events the heavy program of inter-varsity meetings has to be got through. G. M. Butler is the new president with W. R. Seagrave as secretary, and these two, with E. D. Mountain and H. M. Abrahams, have had a very heavy 12 months. Particularly so in the case of Seagrave, who is also captain of the Cross-Country Club. Members are joining the club in large numbers, and there should be some most interesting racing during the season.

Of last year's team only two prominent members, R. Salisbury Woods and J. C. Ainsworth Davis, have gone; and if the freshmen are up to the average which is expected, there should be some hard struggles for inclusion in the next team. Changes are almost sure to come about, and in none of the flat events need there be the slightest doubt, for it may be said that there are a host of good men at every distance. Outside the flat events the long jump is the only event which can be looked upon with any sense of satisfaction. High jumpers, hurdlers, hammerthrowers and weight-puffers were quite frankly of a very poor class last year, with the exception of R. S. Woods who was a weight puffer and was the only old Blue competing in the last meeting.

There is no pastime indulged in by undergraduates at Cambridge which has a better chance of being boomed than athletics, for never in the history of the pastime have Cambridge athletes done better than they have during the last six months. At all the big meetings in the country during the summer, Cambridge men were taking a leading part, and then came the Olympic Games. In this connection it is interesting to note that with the exception of W. A. Hill and Percy Hodge, practically all the points which were secured by England were gained by Cambridge men. These Cambridge point-scorers were P. H. Baker, E. D. Mountain, G. M. Butler, J. C. Ainsworth Davis and W. R. Seagrave. Of these, all except Baker and Ainsworth Davis are in residence again, and the men still "up" will thus have an opportunity of putting Cambridge athletics in a stronger position from every point of view than ever before.

It is of course well known that, as far as the varsities are concerned, athletics are purely a winter pastime and in previous years only occasionally have university men taken any part in athletics outside the university. Many of the finest athletes, men who today hold many records, were never seen on any tracks other than those at Cambridge, Oxford or Queen's Club. The same state of things might have, and probably would have, prevailed this summer, but for one factor, and that the formation of the Achilles Club, which in the main owes its birth and its extraordinary prosperity in so short a time, to the organizing ability, energy and knowledge of P. J. Baker. It was mainly due to his efforts that the wonderful meeting between the British Empire and the United States took place at Queen's Club on September 4, and if for that alone he will be ever remembered by the best sportsmen in the English-speaking world.

There is unquestionably a most decided boom in athletics in England at the present time, and it is up to the universities to stimulate that boom and also to "give the lead" to it. That obligation rests very heavily on Cambridge on account of the presence of the men already mentioned. If Cambridge men are to put a really strong all around team into the field next March, they must concentrate the whole of their energies during the next two terms to encouraging men for these events.

Six months is a short time in which to do it; but they do not start absolutely at the bottom, for while, as already stated, the great majority of the field event men were poor last year, they had then gone through a certain amount of the essential but tedious groundwork and were only just beginning to grasp the right way of doing things. If these men can only be persuaded to take things seriously during these winter months, then a very much better state of things should be brought about. It has always been easy to get men to run, but unless a man has a natural gift for what are called the field events he could not be persuaded to go through the slow and elaborate process which is necessary even to reach a British standard. That is the great problem which the Cambridge University Athletic Club's officials have to face.

At the present juncture, no good would be served by entering at all fully into personal details. There are Blues in abundance, some of whom, like E. D. Mountain and W. R. Seagrave, have improved out of all knowledge. There are many others who should come on very fast, while there is a record entry of freshmen to be taken into consideration; but, at the time of writing, none of them has started serious training, and any discussion concerning them is better left until a later date.

RETAIN LEADERSHIP WITHOUT SCORING

LONDON, England—Although they did not augment their totals on October 16, A. R. Hawes of South Shields, J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday, and R. Blood, of Port Vale, were able to retain first, second and third place, respectively, on the list of goal-scorers in the second division of the Association Football League. Blood was not alone in the third position, however, as S. Stevens of Notts County had also registered 7 goals, whilst two Blackpool players, in J. Heathcote and W. Benton, followed close with 6 goals each. Contestants for fifth place were numerous, no fewer than 10 players having secured 5 goals since the commencement of the season. The list follows:

Player and club	Goals
A. R. Hawes, South Shields	9
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	8
R. Blood, Burslem Port Vale	7
S. Stevens, Notts County	7
J. Heathcote, Blackpool	6
W. Benton, Blackpool	6
W. Banks, Fulham	6
Albert Pinner, Leicester City	5
J. Trotter, Bury	5
A. E. Watkin, Stoke	5
H. Woods, South Shields	5
J. Wilcox, Bristol City	5
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham	5
A. Cashmore, Cardiff City	5
J. Gill, Cardiff City	5
J. C. Lane, Birmingham	5
F. Elston, Leeds United	5
J. Lees, Rotherham County	5
W. J. Pocock, Bristol City	5
J. Whitehouse, Birmingham	5
W. R. Waincoat, Barnsley	5
J. Tonner, Clapton Orient	5
W. Tempest, Stoke	5
H. Henshaw, Rotherham County	5
J. Crossie, Birmingham	5
H. Hampton, Birmingham	5
Samuel Tonner, Clapton Orient	5
James McColl, Stoke	5
J. Gill, Clapton Orient	5
J. Bainbridge, South Shields	5
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest	5
A. Higgins, Notts Forest	5
H. Kirk, Bristol City	5
J. G. H. Smith, Stoke	5
W. Ritchie, Bury	5
H. Smith, Clapton Orient	5
A. Dolphin, Notts County	5
D. Brown, Stoke	5
J. M. Henshaw, Rotherham County	5
W. Grimshaw, Cardiff City	5
F. Burrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	5
A. Potts, Wolverhampton Wanderers	5
C. Danks, Stockport County	5
J. M. Henshaw, Rotherham County	5
W. Grimshaw, Cardiff City	5
F. Keenor, Cardiff City	5
A. Charlesworth, Hull City	5
J. F. Crawford, Hull City	5
J. Gilling, Barnsley	5
J. Halliwell, Barnsley	5

FRENCH IS LEADING SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The games played in the Scottish Association Football League on October 16 affected but little the leadership of the list of goal-scorers. George French, of Greenock Morton, with an unenhanced total of 1

SICILIAN ESTATES HELD BY PEASANTS

As Result of Seizure Court May
Revise Contracts and the Big
Estate May Be Broken Up
by Legal Means

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Sicily from time immemorial has been the land of large estates—those "latifundia," as the Romans called them, which, according to the elder Pliny, had already in his time "ruined Italy" and would soon "ruin the provinces also." Inherited from classical and medieval days, the present system of agrarian tenure in the triangular island is similar to that existing in the Roman Campagna: the big landlord is usually an absentee, who lets his landed estate to a middleman, and the latter makes as much as he can out of the tenants. The middleman is not usually popular, and the land-hunger of the Sicilian peasant makes the latter prone to listen to any political candidate who will promise him, as the Gracchi promised the Romans of their day, "the abolition of debts and the division of lands."

Previous to the present serious land agitation, during which thousands of Sicilian peasants, fortunately without bloodshed, have occupied land all over the island, the principal agrarian movement of modern times had been that of 1892. On that occasion, members of "fasci," or associations, went to far greater extremes than now. The registers of the tax collectors were burned, people perished under circumstances of deplorable violence, and the government (Mr. Giolitti was then, as now, in office) was powerless to suppress the rising.

Strong Man Called For

Then public opinion called for a strong man; the veteran Sicilian statesman, Mr. Crispi, was summoned to the premiership, martial law was proclaimed throughout the island, and Sicily was soon coerced into obedience to the law. But times have changed since 1892; Mr. Giolitti is no stronger and Italy possesses no Crispi; even if she did, it is doubtful whether force would be a remedy now. The Giolitti Government, as in the case of the metal workers, is acting on the plan of applying pacific remedies. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Micheli, a prominent member of the Roman Catholic "Popular" Party, whose organizer, Don Sturzo, is a Sicilian priest, well-acquainted with the local conditions, has received the Sicilian deputies and promised legislation, as soon as Parliament meets, on the lines of the Irish land acts.

A court is to be established for the revision of contracts; an effort is to be made to break up the big estates by legal means; and meanwhile two decrees have been issued, dealing with the occupation by the peasants of uncultivated and undercultivated lands. But a phenomenon of these recent encroachments by the peasantry has been that not only land of that description but also highly cultivated plots of ground, such as vineyards, oliveyards and orange and lemon groves, have been occupied, the red flag, or, in some cases, the Italian tricolor hoisted over them, and a guard left to defend them. But, as neither the landlords nor the occupying peasants have any confidence that their ownership will be secure, there is a general indisposition to sow the land. Indeed, the peasants, if they wished to sow it, have not the seed. Thus, at a time when the Italian food supply is notoriously deficient, Sicily, one of the granaries of the Kingdom, will yield far less than usual. The whole nation will suffer, and few will benefit by this agrarian revolution.

The Political Aspects

So much for the economic results of the Sicilian agrarian movement; now for its political side. At the last general election of November, 1919, Sicily was one of the three regions of Italy—Sardinia and the Basilicate were the other two—which returned no Socialist to Parliament. Not one of the 52 Sicilian deputies belonged to the official Socialist Party, which was chiefly recruited from the north of Italy. But at the recent municipal elections, held contemporaneously with this land agitation, the Sicilian Socialists have obtained a majority on some municipal councils and a considerable minority on others. Not only so, but there has been a revival of the autonomist movement in the island. Ever since Sicily was united with Italy, thanks to Giuseppe Garibaldi and Mr. Crispi, in 1860, there have been periodical agitations for some form of autonomy. This was at the back of the memorable crusade a decade ago on behalf of Mr. Nasti, the member for Trapani, who had been Minister of Education, but was prosecuted by the government on certain charges connected with his administration of that office.

Mr. Nasti, being a Sicilian, was regarded by his fellow-islanders as a martyr. Although he was declared ineligible to the Chamber, his faithful electors at Trapani continued to re-elect him at each fresh by-election, just as, between 1880 and 1885, the shoemakers of Northampton re-elected Mr. Bradlaugh, until he, like Mr. Nasti, was at last allowed peacefully to take his seat. The Sicilians, like the Saraceni, claim that the central government has not done enough for their island. Roads and schools, they say, are still lacking, despite what has been accomplished, the ferryboats which ply between Messina and the mainland are not sufficiently numerous; the insular south needs treatment quite different from that adapted to the continental and industrial north; history and tra-

dition, the Greek, Norman and Arabic elements in the Sicilian population, and the memories of Lord William Bentinck's Constitution of 1812, when British troops protected the island against Napoleon, all differentiate Sicily from the continent.

Sicilian Premiers

But there is another side to this picture. Sicilians, like Corsicans in France, have had a very large share in the administration of their respective central governments. Since 1887 three Sicilians have been Prime Ministers—Mr. Crispi, the Marquess di Rudini and Mr. Orlando. At the time of the Libyan war of 1911, which was largely waged in the supposed interests of Sicily, the part of Italy nearest to Africa, both the Minister and the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs were Sicilians. The Roman government offices are full of Sicilians, owing to their intelligence and their clanishness. An Italian schoolmaster once told the writer that Sicilian children of all Italians developed the most rapidly. Besides, in the south there are fewer business openings than in the north, and consequently ability gravitates toward the professions, of which politics is one.

Nothing in the nature of a Separatist movement is to be feared, especially as Sicily could scarcely exist as a separate state. Geologists tell us that a cataclysm of nature separated her physically from the Italian continent; it would require a political cataclysm to separate her from Italy in respect of government. But the southern provinces of Italy have not received as much attention as Italy might. The Italian, it rarely goes to Palermo or Cagliari. Yet Palermo was the seat of the Bourbon monarchy from 1806 to 1815, and the first Victor Emmanuel took refuge at Cagliari when his continental possessions were occupied by the French in the Napoleonic wars. Yet during the recent war no Italian soldiers fought more heroically than the famous Sardinian brigade from Sassari, whose exploits covered their island with glory, while in the intellectual field, the leading Italian novelist of today, Mrs. Grazia Deledda, is a Sardinian.

The Sicilian Secret Society

In Sicilian questions there is another factor to be taken into consideration besides the actual parties, namely, the famous secret society known as the "Mafia," which held, and still holds, considerable authority in the island. Some years ago a large employer of labor informed the writer that he found it necessary to set aside a certain sum every year for the use of this secret society. By thus paying blackmail, he was let alone. It is probable that this society has interested itself in the agrarian movement, in which its interests might lead it to espouse the cause of the landlords—for a consideration. On the question of autonomy of the "Mafia," in 1896, on the side of the Home-Rulers, as might have been expected. Here, as usual, the remedy lies not so much in the passing of new laws as in the rigid application of those already on the statute book. As the poet Giusti wrote nearly a century ago, "the laws are there, but who applies them?" Still, there has been a marked improvement in the southern provinces of recent years, and the evils existing there were evidently the result of bad government in the past rather than of the natural qualities of the people. In southern Italy illiterate peasants often display a high degree of intelligence; thus a southern deputy, who is a well-known political economist, once told the writer that his peasants, although they had never learned to read or write, could calculate far more accurately than he the profit and loss upon his estate. Nice estimates of their own self-interest may probably make the Sicilian peasants shrink from the doctrines of Nicholas Lemine. If means can be found to gratify their land-hunger, they will probably become that most conservative of all classes—the peasant proprietor.

SOUTH AFRICA'S PLANS FOR NATIVE TEACHERS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The foundation stone of the Training College for Native Teachers at Tiger Kloof, Boshuanaland, was laid recently by Dr. Viljoen, Superintendent-General of Education for the Cape Province, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of Europeans and natives. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Viljoen traced the history of native education in the protectorate from its commencement at Kuruman in 1873 until 1904, when the work was transferred to the new center at Tiger Kloof.

After enlarging upon the aims of the institution which was founded by the London Mission Society, and sketching the lines of development for the future, Dr. Viljoen referred to the report of the Native Education Commission just issued in which, inter alia, the appointment of a chief inspector for native schools, in the Cape Province was recommended, and the curricula for primary education and teachers training courses were embodied. The report of the commission, on which the natives were directly represented, and the recent legislation providing for free primary education in native schools were, he said, a proof of the interest, if any were required, which the provincial administration took in the welfare of the native people. In conclusion, Dr. Viljoen paid an eloquent tribute to the mission societies and the missionaries who were, as they would observe in the report referred to, still regarded as indispensable to, still regarded as indispensable to, a successful system of native education.

CHURCHES UNITE ON WORLD FRIENDSHIP

Conference in Switzerland of
Delegates From 23 Countries
Advocates League as Aiding
International Brotherhood

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Shortly before the outbreak of the great war the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches was called into existence and its first conference was summoned to Constance for August, 1914. The delegates assembled, but could not hold their intended meeting because of the sudden outbreak of the war. Thus the first conference had to be postponed until last year when it assembled at Oud-Wassenaar, Holland. The second took place recently in St. Beatenberg near Interlaken, one of the most beautiful resorts in the splendid mountain region of the Bernese Oberland. With regard to quantity and quality of the participants this conference was much ahead of its predecessor. It proved the constantly growing conviction of the Protestant churches that it was their duty to work for international friendship and to advance the cause of pacificism by indefatigably spreading the spirit of Christianity. There were delegates of the national committees of 23 countries. The most numerous and representative delegations were those of the United States, England and Germany.

Greek Representatives

The interest and importance of the conference were greatly increased by the presence of a considerable number of clergymen of the Greek Orthodox Church. This was the first occasion for close cooperation between members of the Protestant and orthodox churches.

Most of the resolutions discussed were carried unanimously and a most harmonious disposition reigned supreme in the Beatenberg discussions. The spirit of the conference is well illustrated in the resolutions dealing with foreign politics, which were as follows:

"This conference repudiates the double standard of morality, by which ethical demands are limited to private life. It holds that there is no standard for human life but Christ's law of righteousness and love. Accordingly it maintains that it is only by an increasing application of Christian principles to international affairs that there is any hope of fellowship and peace between nations."

The League of Nations

"Since a League of Nations has been created 'to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security' and such a League can be opened to all self-governing peoples of the world, and can thereby become a political organ for guiding the common affairs of the world, it is advisable that those who profess their faith in Christ's teaching, recognize the essential brotherhood of mankind, should use their influence to make the League of Nations a great moral power, and with this object should strive to enlarge its membership, extend its operations and strengthen its position so that all the peoples of the world may feel confidence in it as a means of developing international fellowship and securing peace."

"We believe that the alternative to the League can be nothing else than a crushing increase in competitive armament in all nations and desperate preparation for a war more deadly and destructive than anything the world has seen."

"We call upon all the adherents to the cause of international good will to give to the existing League of Nations, to the perfecting of its Covenant, and to the accomplishment of the high purpose, their confidence and patient support. We express the earnest hope that all the nations that have not thus far entered the League will speedily become members."

Call for Disarmament

"We recognize the evils due to the maintaining of large armed forces beyond the number sufficient for protective duty against aggression from without and disintegration from within, and we therefore call for progressive and general disarmament through the development of international law and for release from the intolerable burdens and perils of militarism."

The discussions on these important subjects proved the unity of the views and opinions of the delegations. More especially, they were unanimous with regard to the necessity of supporting the League of Nations, despite its imperfections, as a means of spreading international brotherhood and assuring durable peace.

As moved by the French delegation, the conference especially expressed the hope that the United States might soon join the League. The American delegation was prepared to submit this resolution to the United States Government, and their spokesman, Mr. Merrill, expressed his conviction that a large majority of Americans were in favor of their country joining the League of Nations.

NEW ZEALAND'S RULE FOR SAMOA APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—The most interesting speech in the debate in the New Zealand Parliament on indentured labor in Samoa came, not from the Labor Party, which opposes the employment of Chinese in the plantations, nor from the defenders of

the government's policy, but from a Maori member of the House.

A. T. Ngata, member for the Eastern Maori electorate, is a graduate of the New Zealand University and a barrister. An able man and a fine speaker, he could have built up a large and profitable legal practice, but he has preferred to devote himself to the welfare of his people. Mr. Ngata intervened in the debate to put the case for the Samoan natives, and in his remarks he took a very unconventional view of the question of war and other things that white people accept as pillars of civilization. At the same time he expressed unqualified approval of the acceptance by New Zealand of the mandate over Samoa, and paid a warm tribute to the fairness with which Englishmen had treated the Maori.

Mr. Ngata is reported as saying that the introduction of coolie labor from the east was a matter which he deplored, because to him it was a vital matter that this branch of the Polynesian people should be kept uncontaminated by foreign admixture. He had in mind to move an addition to the amendment introduced by the Labor Party, his thought being to place a definite time limit upon the indenture system.

"Why force European education upon this people?" he asked. "Have they not a poetry of their own, and are they not steeped in a tradition of their own?" He added that from his own experience of modern education the benefit of reading, writing, and arithmetic, of a knowledge whether Demosthenes was a Greek or an Anglo-Saxon, was going to be of very doubtful worth to the Samoans.

"In the light, however, of the experience of the Maori, it is of happy augury for the Samoans that New Zealand should guide their destinies. With her experience stretching back over so many years with the Maori race, New Zealand is of all countries in the world, the best fitted to take the responsibility of Samoa on her shoulders."

CANADIANS URGED TO STAY ON THE FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Prof. J. B. Reynolds of Guelph, who recently became president of the Ontario Agricultural College, in speaking to a public gathering here declared that Canada is in danger of a national decline as a result of the great trek cityward. He said that the histories of Assyria, Babylon, Rome, Greece, all showed that the general adoption of the city method of living had been followed by national extinction. He stated his aim as president of the provincial agricultural institution was to direct people from city to country and to show that country life is infinitely more interesting and better for them.

"The industrial revolution in Canada," he declared, "and by that I mean the concentration of the industries and the masses in industrial centers, and the inevitable consequence, the abnormal growth of cities, has destroyed countless small industries that formerly thrived in the villages of the country. The manufacturers and other political apologists declare that this is good. They declare that one great factory is better than 100 small shops. In all this the farm has suffered, socially and economically."

The decline of population and the circulation of the mail order catalogue has put out of business the country merchant. The men who used to harvest the grain with cradle and rake are now employed in cities making labor-saving farm machinery, and yet their lot has not improved. He thought development of the country community the solution of the difficulty.

CANADIAN ADVOCATES OF MEDIUM TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Another notable example of a western low tariff advocate, who has become an equally notable, at least moderate protectionist, is Sir Clifford Sifton, who in 1911, broke with his party on reciprocity and became one of the most influential opponents of the proposal. While his brother, the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Secretary of State, has not said anything to indicate his present views, it may be taken for granted that he is one with the Hon. J. A. Calder, who has also modified his views.

Quite possibly opportunism has had something to do with the change of opinion on the part of these men; but it is undoubtedly true that the assuming of responsibility for the carrying on of the government has had considerable to do with their change of attitude. At the same time while western political leaders may change their views on the tariff, the great body of western opinion does not. Today, owing to the strength of the Farmers' movement, the prairie country is probably as strongly low tariff as it ever was, what protectionist sentiment there is being confined to the cities.

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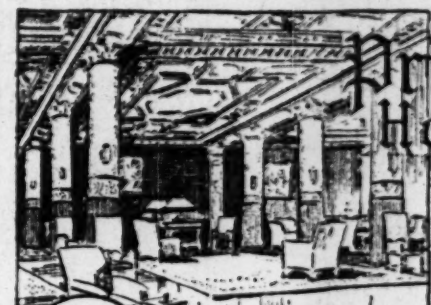
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RETIRED RAILWAY CLERKS ARE PLACED

Boston Branch of Railway Mail Association Finds Positions for Many Capable Men Retired From the Postal Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Many capable men who were arbitrarily retired from the postal service of the United States on August 20, 1920, with a pension of only \$720 a year, through the operation of the Postal Workers Retirement Act, which gave them no time to readjust themselves to the situation, are being placed in positions in various mercantile activities through the efforts of the Boston Branch of the Railway Mail Association, a fraternal organization of railway postal clerks.

"As many of our men had been unable, for various reasons, to save a sufficient sum from their government salaries to take care of themselves when they were retired," said Edward J. Winston of 44 Bromfield Street, Boston, secretary of the association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and inasmuch as the annual amount allowed by the retirement act was hardly sufficient for the sustenance of themselves and their families, the Boston branch of the Railway Mail Association decided to endeavor to place these men in the business world where they would receive salaries which, in addition to their annual retirement salary of \$720, would allow them sufficient recompense for a livelihood."

Result of Years of Effort

"The retirement act is the result of many years' effort on the part of postal employees for some sort of pension legislation whereby superannuated or disabled civil service employees might contribute during their period of service a portion of their earnings so as to entitle them to some recompense after they reached a certain age. The act provides for employees to contribute 2½ per cent of their annual salary and in order that capable employees might be retained in the service it contained a proviso that if within 60 days of the passage of this act... the head of department, branch... of the government in which he or she is employed certified to the Civil Service Commission that by reason of his or her willingness to remain in the civil service of the United States the continuance of such an employee therein would be advantageous to the public service, such an employee may be retained for a term not exceeding two years upon approval and certification to the Civil Service Commission."

"It is understood this proviso was also intended to prevent a too rapid severance of these employees from the service, which would prevent them from making arrangements to offset the serious difference in the salaries which they would receive as active employees as opposed to the small pensions which they would be due to receive. However, it was decided that all postal employees affected would be automatically retired on August 20, and that no certifications would be made to the Civil Service Commission as to the ability of post office employees to continue in active service for the additional two years."

Opportunities for Service

One of the opportunities for special service which former railway clerks have found lies in the growing demand for trained railway men to supervise the mailing department of large business concerns. Mr. Winston says that he has had a considerable demand for men who are capable of taking over work of this character. In urging the employment of former railway clerks by business men, Mr. Winston says: "Railway postal clerks must pass yearly examinations with at least 98 per cent on matters relating to the location of the smallest hamlets, the time of departure of trains carrying mail, the time of arrival at destination, delivery to be effected and other questions. These railway clerks, retired on one-third pay, are of the highest type of American citizens, and especially qualified to direct mailings by banks, large establishments or publications."

"While many men have been placed, still we have a few more very capable men of more than ordinary ability. We have these men available all over the United States, and through the local secretaries of the Railway Mail Association located at every fair-sized center throughout the country, we would be glad to fill positions anywhere. This idea of seeking positions for the retired men was undertaken as a labor of love in the belief that true fraternalism is fraternalism in need and that such is the aim of the association."

PILGRIMS' FIRST THANKSGIVING MENU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Pilgrims' first Thanksgiving festival at Plymouth continued for three days and the menu included venison, wild geese, duck and turkey, baked Indian meal cakes and puddings and squash and pumpkin pies, said Dr. Francis Henry Wade, recognized as an authority on early New England history, in a lecture delivered at the Boston Public Library. "The Pilgrim Fathers of New England had pie three times a day or often if they wanted it," said Dr. Wade. "It is even said that some of them had pie on small tables at their bedside

so that if they woke up hungry in the night they could eat a little pie." Dr. Wade said that in early Thanksgiving days "there were two divine services, each three hours long, and discussion of the morning sermon and the reading aloud of another filled in the interval between them. Every person was compelled by law to attend both services and to abstain from all labor and amusements on Thanksgiving Day."

WET POLICY BEATEN IN NEW JERSEY

Large Republican Majority in Legislature, and Only One of the Men Elected to Congress Ran on a Liquor Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TRENTON, New Jersey — Although still in office, it may be said that the Republican landslide last Tuesday did not fail to sweep under it Gov. Edward I. Edwards, wet, of this State, whose sympathies have been shown to be with the liquor element.

The overwhelming Republican vote on national, state and congressional tickets has practically nullified the Governor's power to encourage the wet, except insofar as his executive power permits him to appoint enforcement agents under the enforcement code which the new Legislature is expected to pass. Those appointments come under the scrutiny of the state Senate, which, like the House, is overwhelmingly dry. Even Harry Runyon of Warren County, the only Democrat elected to the Legislature, is dry.

Unconstitutional Law
Since the Governor, known everywhere as an advocate of "personal liberty," has, by a legitimate use of such liberty on the part of the electorate, been deprived of his influence on state legislation, the first action of the new Legislature is expected to be the repeal of the 3.50 per cent beer and wine law which the Governor helped to put through the last session. The law has already been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, but New Jersey wishes to wipe it off the books completely by repealing the act.

This will not be at all difficult. The House stands 59 Republicans to Mr. Runyon's lone Democratic vote, and on a repeal measure he will vote with the majority. In the Senate the Republicans are also in the majority and believed to be dry by at least three to one.

The Edwards policy, especially with reference to the beer and wine act, has been buried by the public. The Republicans were pledged in their platform for enforcement and the Volstead Act. Clearly elected on that issue, they will now make good that pledge, and the people will have a state enforcement code concurring with the federal law. New Jersey will also, probably, ratify the prohibition amendment.

Congressmen Pledged

But what bothers the liquor men more than the state situation is their failure to make gains in the State's congressional delegation. Seven are pledged against reaction on the liquor issue, and four, who are wet personally, are so pledged by platform.

Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said yesterday that he did not believe there would be any movement toward reaction on this issue in Congress. But if such a move were made, at least 11 of New Jersey's delegation were pledged to vote against it. Only one of the men elected to Congress from this State ran on a wet platform. He is Charles F. X. O'Brien of Jersey City, who put Mr. Edwards in nomination at San Francisco.

"The women did it," said Mr. Wilson. "In this State they voted Republican at least three to one. They voted dry. The State, which has suffered the liquor interest's threat to make it as wet as the Atlantic Ocean, will now be redeemed, by the will of the people, who unquestionably voted dry when they swept a Republican Legislature into office. It was a great dry victory."

ARMY TRUCKS' TRIP ACROSS CONTINENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, California — The huge army truck convoy which has been making its experimental journey across the continent has arrived at its western objective, commencing a trip made nearly on schedule time. The tryout was under the auspices of the War Department, and was in charge of Maj. John F. Franklin, Jr. The main object of the War Department was to acquaint the public with the feasibility of motor trucking between the west and east coasts, and the desirability of a great national system of highways.

HARVARD MEN EARN \$77,000

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Harvard students who were registered at the student employment office at the university earned last year a total of over \$77,000, according to figures compiled for the annual report of the Harvard employment office. Of this amount, which gives some idea of the extent to which men earn their way at Harvard, approximately \$42,000 was earned in term-time and \$35,000 in summer work. The figures show a striking gain over the year 1918-19, when the total was \$51,000. The most popular forms of employment during term-time were as tutor, clerk, proctor, monitor, census-taker, choreman, and ticket-taker. There were also many men who occupied their spare hours in employment as carpenters, salesmen, librarians, ushers, waiters, stenographers or watchmen.

PILGRIM PAGEANT IN CALIFORNIA

People of Oakland Celebrate the Tercentenary With Historic Features in Eleven Realistic Episodes in Civic Auditorium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OAKLAND, California — The people of this city have just celebrated the Pilgrim Tercentenary with an elaborate pageant, in which schools, churches, civic organizations, war veterans, and residents of the city of foreign origin took part. The Civic Auditorium, which seats several thousand, was well filled at both performances. A series of dances, in which children, representing birds, butterflies, the spirit of the wilderness, and the spirit of the river before the white man came, made up the first episode of the pageant. This was titled, "The Forest Primeval." Then came the Indians with their tribal dances and quaint customs.

The battle of the pioneers with forest, river, and trying conditions, was depicted in "The Spirit of the Pioneers." They are warned of the forces that will beset and discourage them if they attempt to pit their energy against the new land, but, aided by faith, courage and hope, the pioneers press on undaunted. America then appears and summons the Years to show the Pioneers the future. Following this came the Pilgrims; their first prayer in America; the treaty with Massachusetts; Miles Standish and his men led by Chief Holm; Roger Williams preaching to the Indians; the first spinning lesson in America, and Pilgrims going to church.

Beginning with a roll call of the 13 original British colonies, events in the fourth episode were taken from the life of the colonists. In historic order came the great forefathers—Washington, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Abraham Lincoln. Women of Lincoln's time participated in this episode, gowned in apparel worn by them at that period—hoop skirts and poke bonnets.

The "Great War" was followed by "Peace," and America extending the hand of fellowship. Chinese girl students in oriental costumes, joined in this, singing "America." Japanese in costumes played upon their native reed instruments; there were Swedish and Portuguese folk dances. Scotch highlanders with bagpipes, and members of the French colony singing the "Marseillaise" in the French language. Engineering, agricultural and commercial advance were shown and the advance of the American women.

Prosperity showering wealth upon the nation was represented by young girls, dressed in yellow costumes, who tramped through the arena showering gold as they danced. The dance of the fruitful earth, by children in the gayest apparel, preceded the last episode, eleven in number, "The Years Bring Back the Pilgrims," the idea of which was that the Pilgrims builded better than they knew.

To give the proper touch of reality to the pageant, historical properties, such as spinning wheels, an old stage coach, and so on, were loaned by the Oakland Public Museum.

General Neville at Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — General Neville, representative of the French Government at the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims, who arrived in New York yesterday, will be the guest in this city today, at luncheon, of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and will afterward visit Mr. Vernon C. Morgan, member of the Cabinet, bureau chiefs in the War Department and members of the French Embassy will be guests at the luncheon, which will be held at the Army and Navy Club. Before luncheon, General Neville will pay official calls in this city.

Tomorrow he will motor to Annapolis to review the naval cadets, and on the same evening he will be entertained at dinner by Brigadier-General Collardet of the French military mission. He will return to New York on Thursday.

ANOTHER CUT IN CLOTHING PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Illinois — Reductions of 10 to 25 per cent in the prices of winter clothing are announced by two of Chicago's largest mail order houses. The effect of the price cut about a month ago is just beginning to be felt in the increase of incoming orders, it is said.

Twenty-five per cent reductions from the July catalogue prices are made on men's shirts of all kinds and on men's silk hosiery, while a 20 per cent reduction has been announced on women's waists and dresses, blouses, comforters, woolen yards, ribbons, men's work trousers and overalls.

GAINS MADE THROUGH AIR MAIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SEATTLE, Washington — Aerial mail service has been established, and is now beyond the experimental stage on the Pacific coast from Seattle to Victoria. Mail for the Orient or Aus-

tralia leaving Seattle on a certain date, if reaching Seattle an hour after the usual boat had left, would ordinarily, under the old system, have to wait about two weeks before another boat left Victoria for those points. Now, mail a day late, can be put aboard the seaplane and taken to Victoria within an hour, thus catching the outgoing vessel. After the mail is dispatched under the present system, there is an opportunity to connect any mails arriving after 7 o'clock in the morning, or up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with that same steamboat at Victoria, with this aerial service.

CANADIANS FACING ECONOMIC ISSUES

Doctrines of the Liberals and the Policy of the Government Are Being Well Canvassed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ontario — The Canadian electorate is being treated today to the most varied and extensive exposition of economic issues to which it has listened since before the war. Leaders of all three of the Parliamentary political parties are touring the Dominion, and western Canada in particular has been, and still is, the scene of a large number of meetings at which the public evinces deep interest in the pro and con discussion of political questions. While the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King is on his way back from a lengthy tour in the course of which he has set forth the doctrines of the Liberal Party and criticized the Administration for failure to hold an election, and for other things, the Hon. A. Meighen, the Prime Minister, is undertaking to counteract the sentiments of Mr. King, and to give to the western public a full exposition of the record of the former Union Government during the war, and of the platform of the new National Liberal and Conservative Party for the future. That the public is taking deep interest in this may be gathered from the frequent interruptions to which the speakers have been subjected throughout.

Not since 1911 has there really been any extensive discussion of economic federal issues in the Dominion. On that occasion the issue of reciprocity brought out a varied and extensive discussion on the tariff question. The outbreak of war in 1914 brought to an end preparations for an election campaign, in the course of which the tariff again promised to loom large as a subject for controversy. At the conclusion of the government's normal term of office in 1916 an extension of the term of Parliament was granted, and an election averted. In 1917 the government formed a Union, and the only issue of the campaign was the winning of the war. Now the tariff has come back.

Mr. Meighen and Mr. King have boldly invaded the Farmers' field, the prairie provinces. Mr. King has laid stress upon the similarity which exists between the tariff platform of the Liberals and that of the Farmers, and has been pleading for unity among the elements opposed to the government. The Prime Minister has frankly preached protection where needed, but has promised a revision of the tariff following the completion of the hearing now in progress. The Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Farmers' Party in the House, is said to be preparing to take the field also.

In the meantime, as an indication of the political trend of the times, three-cornered by-election campaigns are now being waged in East Elgin, Ontario; and in Yale, British Columbia. In both of those ridings government, Liberal, and Farmer are represented by candidates. Obviously the benefit of three-cornered contests will accrue to the government. It is with a realization of this fact that efforts are being made by the opposition leader, Mr. King, to have the elements opposed to the government come together on some kind of understanding to avert the duplication of candidates in the various ridings.

ONTARIO'S PREMIER HAS GOOD RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ontario — A year has sped by since Ernest C. Drury, a Simco farmer, without any parliamentary or legislative experience, at the behest of the united farmers and labor men, who only had a bare majority as the result of the general election in the Province, undertook to form a government. The material with which he had to form a cabinet were equally lacking in parliamentary experience. Three of the ministers, including the Premier himself, had no seat in the legislature. Critics from the old line parties ventured the opinion that the government could not last more than a few months. Some guessed that it would not last long enough to meet the House. It has lasted and what is more to quote the Premier's own words it is "stronger in its confidence in itself and stronger in the confidence of the people."

Outstanding in the cabinet is the Prime Minister himself. He is ordinarily master in his own house. On legal matters he may consult with the attorney-general and when he needs occasional advice regarding the political game he may consult with the Minister of Agriculture; but where matters of policy are involved the Prime Minister asserts himself. Early in his career as Premier he was suspected by public ownership supporters of not being any too friendly to them. His hesitancy in regard to endorsing the hydro-electric radial scheme, which is very popular in some parts of the Province, caused great alarm. Lately, however, confidence has been restored in him by the determined stand he has taken behind the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in its fight with the privately

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owned Mackenzie-Mann electrical interests. Delegations from various parts of the Province have been repeatedly impressed by the kindly hearing which the Prime Minister has given them. The general opinion is that he, although new to administrative duties, has more than made good.

USE OF FORCE OPPOSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York — "No coercion should be used in urging the immigrant to become a citizen; when we make new American citizens we want them loyal to our traditions, and this loyalty cannot be produced by force," Allan T. Burns, director of the Americanization work of the Carnegie Corporation, said at a meeting of the League for Political Education on Saturday.

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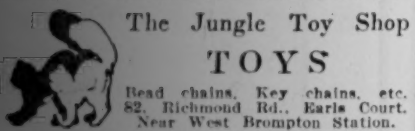
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE ROMANTIC AGE"
BY A. A. MILNE

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"The Romantic Age," a new comedy by A. A. Milne, produced by Arthur Wontner on the evening of October 18, 1920, at the Comedy Theater, London. The cast:

Mary Knowle.....Lottie Venne
Melisande.....Barbara Hoffe
Jane Bagot.....Dorothy Tetley
Alice.....Irene Rathbone
Bobby Coote.....John Williams
Henry Knowle.....A. Bromley Davenport
Gervase Mallory.....Arthur Wontner
Eri.....Roy Lennell
Gentleman Susan.....H. O. Nicholson

LONDON, England—Those who are familiar with Mr. A. A. Milne's work in Punch and elsewhere, know that few men can blend fact and fancy more happily than he. In "The Romantic Age" his skill has not failed him; he gave the London stage one of the most deft and pleasing melanges it has seen for many a day.

Mrs. Knowle, kindly and garrulous, has with her a young niece, Jane Bagot, and a daughter, Melisande. Jane is of the twentieth century—practical and matter-of-fact; but Melisande's thoughts are filled with day-dreams and poetry. To her glowing fancy their friend, Bobby Coote—much fascinated by the romantic maid—is by no means attractive. He is ordinary and commonplace, uses unbecomingly words, and dresses, talks, behaves just as other men do. She will none of such. Her man must come to her in blue and gold; he must be her knight, her hero, her prince, who shall take her "over the hills and far away" from the dull world in which she has lived hitherto.

It is midsummer night. The girl walks to the window, and looking out upon the moonlit woods, quotes—she all quote, and they quote often—Lorenzo and Jessica's lovely dialogue beginning "On such a night." She vanishes into the garden, and returns to find a prince, a very prince, in blue and gold, bowing low before her in her father's hall.

Next morning—morning's at seven—wandering very early in those same woods, she meets her prince again. This time he stays and talks with her, beautifully, as a fairy prince should talk; and so she is the prince's princess. Melisande goes home, rapt, in ecstasy, yet doubting whether it be not all a dream.

It must have been a dream; for that afternoon in the hall there enters to her her prince, dressed in an ordinary, grey knickerbocker suit, and behaving just like the despised Bobby. Further, he proclaims himself an ordinary stock jobber, whose car had broken down overnight, when he was on his way to a fancy-dress ball in a neighboring country town.

Her dream is shattered; she decides, after all, to console herself with Bobby. Rejected Bobby, however, has already consoled himself with Jane. When Melisande's quondam prince returns she scorns him. He laughs it off. "I want beauty and romance," she says, "not jokes." "There is plenty of romance on the Stock Exchange," he retorts; and then, very gently, he explains to her how, for the right people, the romantic days are here and now; and that, with a true friend at one's side, there may be romance enough, even in housekeeping. Whereupon Melisande concludes that after all she has met in the wood a prince and a knight errant who is also a wise man.

The comedy, it will be seen, is of the slightest texture, dramatically so thin that movement drags a little at times. Nevertheless, in work of this kind, characterization, atmosphere and dialogue are the qualities that make the play; and here they raise it to a high degree of excellence. Mr. Milne's dialogue is so neat and natural, such a delightful blend of unforced wit, wisdom, and fancy, that it must have been as fascinating for the actors to speak, as for the audience to listen to.

The acting was good throughout. Mr. Arthur Wontner, as Prince Charming, always very properly let his humor keep control of his sentiment; while Miss Barbara Hoffe, as Melisande, looked and played her romanticism quite convincingly, especially in the woodland act. Quite in the picture were Mr. H. O. Nicholson, as a philosophical peddler of the "Beloved Vagabond cum-Shakespearean type," and Miss Lottie Venne, as the garrulous, inconsequent, mat-making mother, Mrs. Knowle.

At the fall of the curtain both author and actor-manager thanked the audience; and Mr. Wontner said he hoped that the audience had enjoyed the acting of the play as much as he had its first reading. The comments overheard in the foyer would have left him in no doubt whatever; for, though it is no doubt rather too literary and exotic for the general public, "The Romantic Age" is surely one of the most delightfully fragrant little fantasies that the London stage has seen of late.

THE VAUDEVILLE, LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—The Vaudeville Theater, Strand, London, has recently celebrated its jubilee. Built on the premises of the Old Bentine Club in 1870, it opened on April 16 of that year with a bill consisting of a comedy in three acts by Andrew Halliday and a burlesque by Conway Edwards, while a one-act farce by Frederick Hay was added to the program two days later.

In those days it was still usual to give each evening sufficient theatrical fare to satisfy all tastes. A visit to the theater was an event. Enthusiastic patrons of the gallery and pit were not content to wait in orderly queues as they do now, but struggled to get the wicket quickly and secure a good place. But they would have

felt themselves defrauded of their shillings and half-crowns if they had only been accorded one three-act play, lasting a bare two hours. They expected plenty for their money and got it.

That such a lengthy bill could be crowded into one evening's entertainment would be inexplicable were the plays then produced expensively and elaborately as they are now in England and America.

The Vaudeville was first opened under a management consisting of three well-known actors. Thomas Thorne, David James, and H. J. Montague. Thomas Thorne, who came of

GOGOL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

If Alexander Griboyedoff founded the Russian comedy of manners with his "Gore of Uma," Nikolai Gogol established the Russian comedy of characters with his "Revizor" or "The Inspector General." There are some who prefer to date the beginnings of the modern Russian drama from the production of this uproarious satire in Petersburg in 1836 rather than from the premiere of the earlier play. Certain it is that Gogol's comedy has had an equal if not greater influence on

mayor and his assistants. Unsuspecting the suspicion the mayor entertains, young Hlestakoff blusters and storms against the treatment he has received, with the result that his bravado and anger are mistaken for disguises of his real errand by his visitors. He hardly knows what to make of the proffered loans and the invitation to move his belongings to the mayor's own home, but he is shrewd enough to bide his time until he understands what has brought this turn in his fortunes.

At the home of the mayor, whither the action returns for the third scene,

and we wonder that we did not see it before."

Gogol worked for two years on the idea of "Revizor," which came to production in April, 1836. In addition to his masterpiece, he wrote also "Zhenitba," or "The Marriage"; several short plays and sketches, including "Igori," or "The Gamblers"; "Lakelskaya," or "The Antechamber"; and "Outro Dvoryovo Tselovoyeka," or "A Business Man's Morning."

Force of circumstances, in a way, brought to flower the realistic, nationalistic movement in literature and the theater which is first typified by Gogol. Imperial opposition to anything for-



Scene in Gogol's "The Inspector General" as presented at the Moscow Art Theater

an old theatrical family, was a brother of Fred, Emily and Sarah Thorne, all well-known on the stage. Emily Thorne played with J. L. Toole in the production of J. M. Barrie's first play "Walker, London" while Fred Thorne played with his brother Thomas in many of the Vaudeville successes.

"L'AIR DE PARIS" AT
THE NOUVEL-AMBIGU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France—French playgoers, reinforced by many American visitors, are flocking to the Nouvel-Ambigu Theater, where a picture of the American as he appears in French eyes is presented. "L'Air de Paris" is the title of what certainly can only be described as a farce. The principal character is Capt. Sam Jackson, a role acted by Hasti.

The play is chiefly interesting because it shows the conventional French conception of Americans. It is a very simple conception. The Parisian has seen the soldier on leave with plenty of money and good-naturedly expending it on the boulevards. The subsequent invasion of well-to-do Americans has apparently not altered an accepted French notion that the dictionary definition of the average American ought to be—a rather simple person with an ever-ready check book!

Capt. Sam Jackson is a boisterous sort of man, crude, optimistic, always getting into scrapes, and always prepared to scatter the largest gifts by way of excusing his awkwardness. It is useless to attempt to tell the story. Things happen in the most inconsequential manner. But certainly it is amusing—amusing for the Frenchman but perhaps still more amusing for the American. To some extent the fun is caused by the frequent mistakes of the authors, Maurice Hennequin and Henry de Gorsse. For example, there is a personal servant attached to the captain who follows him round everywhere. Again the English which is introduced into the play is exceedingly dull.

On the whole, although the American may not be flattered by this French view of him, he will recognize that it is intended to depict him as good-hearted. He may be clumsy, he may be loud, but he is above all kind and well-meaning. Mr. Hasti is really funny as the interpreter of Captain Jackson. So far as one could follow the plot the American, bluff and hearty, had the intention of repaying a debt to a young French nobleman whose forefather aided the forefather of the American during the American Revolution. Unfortunately he awkwardly upsets the plans of the nobleman. There is a skit on the nouveau riche who wishes to marry his daughter to the nobleman. The check book of the gallant captain is always in evidence and in the end everybody seems satisfied.

The farce is full of incongruities and is in some respects absurd. And yet taking it altogether it does not do any harm to French friendship for America. For the good qualities of the captain predominate and one cannot help liking him. It is perhaps a pity that one is compelled to accept mere caricatures of national character, but a well-intentioned caricature is better than a malicious analysis.

the course of the Russian theater in the last century and that its inspiration is as wholly original as that of Griboyedoff's masterpiece, and so in fairness the honor and the credit may possibly be divided between the two.

Just as with "Gore of Uma," the Gogol play has held the Russian stage uninterruptedly ever since it was first disclosed to the public. There is probably not a single provincial stage the length of the old empire which has not included it in its repertory at some time or another, while the state-endowed and other important houses in Moscow and Petrograd have seldom let it lapse for more than a year or two. Although the Moscow Art Theater has devoted itself for the most part to contemporary drama, "Revizor" was placed in the repertory in the season of 1908-09. Since the revolution, the most admirable performance of it has been observable at the Alexandrinsky Theater in Petrograd, on whose stage alone it has passed its five hundredth repetition.

There is probably no item in all Russian dramatic literature which calls so insistently for production on foreign stages as "Revizor." In the first place, it is vastly amusing and easy to understand. It deals with universal human traits which are just as surely to be found in Kalamazoo as in Kazan, in Pittsburgh as in Petrograd. It has no features which run counter to the cherished standards of any race or sect and yet it is not a weak and spineless tale but a virile study and criticism of human failings. The best reason of all for making it known outside Russia is that, while its humor is patent to all climes, it affords perhaps the clearest and most comprehensible insight into many of the foibles of Russian character and unlocks many a secret of a people who concern the entire world so closely today.

The particular field which Gogol has chosen for his satire is a typical small town in the Russian provinces. The characters are all drawn from the life of the town except one, a ne'er-do-well itinerant homeward bound to St. Petersburg. In the foreground of the comedy are the various petty officials of the community; the town bailiff or mayor, the judge, the postmaster, the superintendent of schools, the commissioner of charities. It is with their intrigues, their incompetence, their dishonesties and their fear of exposure that the comedy deals. And with all their local manners and customs, they call to mind almost identical counterparts in any small and complacent community where the guidance of civic affairs has drifted into the control of professional politicians.

Warned from a neighboring province of the approach of a government inspector, the mayor, Anton Antonovich Skvoznik-Dmuhonovsky, has called his fellow officials together in his home to prepare against the impending visit. There is some plain talk concerning the shortcomings of streets and posts and schools, and various expenditures are considered for masking all these derelictions of duty when the inspector comes. To this conference comes word that a stranger is staying at the inn, a mysterious stranger. Maybe he is the inspector traveling incognito, the better to spy on dishonesty and corruption!

The second act, therefore, takes us to the inn, where in a wretched attic young Hlestakoff and his servant Ossip, at the end of their funds and their wits, are quarreling with the landlord's servant over a mere excuse of a meal which has been sent up to them grudgingly. To this pair come the

arrival of the distinguished visitor is awaited with impatience by Anna, the mayor's wife, and Maria, his daughter. At his entrance, Hlestakoff, who by now has surmised the error his entertainers have made, plays up to the rôle he is supposed to fulfill, invents a most aristocratic setting for his life in the capital and confesses to great power and influence with high officials there.

All this he turns to substantial advantage in the fourth act which takes place the following day and which is perhaps the best of the five in incident and in humor. One after another, the various officials seek an opportunity to cross Hlestakoff's palm with funds which will not appear too much like bribes, fearful that their purpose will be misconstrued, fearful of what will happen if they do not take such a course and in their forbidding amusingly unobservant of the boldness with which the impostor plays his part. Hlestakoff loses no time, either, in wooing the mayor's daughter, and with gold in his pockets, he departs, as he says, on an urgent piece of business, promising to return the next day.

The Mayor is now puffed up over his great good fortune in the prospect of establishing a family connection of such importance. He and his wife lord it over the other officials and their wives and accept congratulations in a condescending air until one of the group pricks the bubble in following that of the whole of official misbehavior. The postmaster has had a way of opening mail which gave prospect of being interesting. Hlestakoff before his departure had written a full account of his escapade to one of his friends in the capital. And the postmaster, scenting an interesting tale, opens the letter, only to find the whole affair revealed and himself held up to ridicule along with the Mayor and the rest of the conspirators. With this letter he bursts in on the assembled guests, who are too dumfounded at first to comprehend what has befallen them. They have hardly taken in their true situation and pressed the matter of who was to blame for it all, when a gendarme arrives and announces:

"An official from St. Petersburg sent by Imperial order has arrived, and wants to see you all at once. He is stopping at the inn."

The entire party is thunderstruck by the news, and it is on this picture that Gogol brings down his curtain and concludes the play. It is a conclusion in one sense, but might not another play be written on what happened when the real inspector got to work?

Gogol is not so distinctly a playwright of a single play as Griboyedoff, although "Revizor," with its perennial popularity, has been the cornerstone of his reputation as a dramatist. His interest in the theater began in boyhood with a series of amateur performances given in school. After he went to the capital to study in the university, he divided his interest between the writing of short stories and the construction of scenarios for future plays. Akakoff, a well-known critic, commended the young man for the clearness of his structure and the maturity of his point of view, but objected to his subject matter, saying that life as he interpreted it seemed too drab and monotonous for the theater.

"That's a mistake," replied Gogol. "Comedy is hidden everywhere. We live in the midst of it without seeing it; but if the artist brings it into the world of art under the form of drama, then it makes us laugh uproariously

sign drove Russian writers and thinkers within themselves and nurtured in them a close observation of the life and characters round about them. The same opposition to a serious discussion of political problems and conditions fostered a light and comic and satiric treatment of these questions, a phase of the life of the time which explains the apparent frivolity of Gogol's criticism of official Russia in "Revizor." Spectators at the premiere seemed to feel that they were merely watching an amusing farce and the fact that the Tsar and his censor tolerated it led them on in this impression. Gogol's intent, however, was serious, and in time people began to read between his lines, while the course he pursued in this play became the expedient which dramatists and novelists continued to use throughout the nineteenth century to rivet public attention on abuses which could not be treated directly or seriously.

Another innovation of Gogol in "Revizor" is his frank use of the rank and rabble of daily life for his characters. Before him, figures from the aristocratic circles alone peopled the plays of the time. His method of procedure was not unlike that of Euripides in ancient Greece, and he had to face the same abuse which was heaped on the dramatist who first dared to bring beggars into the classic domain of tragedy. It is probably true that his picture of Russian life was not scrupulously true, for his emphasis on definite types led him to exaggerate those types to the neglect of certain less well-defined characteristics. As a writer of the comedy of manners, therefore, Gogol may be inferior to Griboyedoff before him and to Ostrovsky, who succeeded him, but he has achieved a sharpness of effect by this very method which reminds one vividly of Molière and of certain comic scenes in Shakespeare.

THE ASHWELL ONCE-A-WEEK PLAYERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"Mrs. Goring's Necktie," a comedy in four acts by Hubert Henry Davies, as played by Miss Lena Ashwell's company at the People's Palace, Mile End, London.

LONDON, England—Miss Lena Ashwell, who did such fine work in providing entertainment for the British troops in France during the war, has now undertaken to do the same good service for those populous parts of London which, though they possess a sufficiency of music halls and picture palaces have hitherto had little opportunity of enjoying the legitimate drama. She has gathered a company of strolling players, who will visit certain boroughs in rotation—each borough having its own special night—and will perform in town halls, public baths, or anywhere else that hospitality is offered.

Wednesday was the night set aside for Mile End, and it was at the People's Palace, that famous house of entertainment and instruction associated with the name of Sir Walter Besant, that on the second Wednesday of October, the venture was inaugurated. "People of Mile End, this is your show!" said the leaflet which was placed on every seat. "Come every Wednesday. Bring your children every Wednesday. Bring your friends every Wednesday."

And come they did, with their friends and, in some cases certainly, with their children—in numbers not sufficient to fill the vast arched hall but enough to encourage Miss Ashwell and her band. For, judging by their

applause, they will come again and others will come on their recommendation.

The play they saw was "Mrs. Goring's Necktie," the amusing, if rather melodramatic comedy in which Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore helped Hubert Henry Davies begin his career as dramatic author in 1903. There is no Charles Wyndham or Mary Moore in Miss Ashwell's company, but the acting was better than tolerable. It was a little crude, perhaps, but that is not necessarily to be attributed to inadequacy in the players. They may well have thought that a certain underlining and simplification of emotions would make the play more effective with an audience untrained to the niceties of the West End stage. If so, they were justified, for the audience was obviously satisfied. Laughter came readily and the more dramatic moments of the piece were vigorously applauded.

Miss Ashwell has done wisely in not pitching the standard for her repertory too high. It is true that the name of Shakespeare figures in it, but she has eschewed the "intellectual" modern drama, and has chosen her plays from the better sort of those which have achieved West End success—sound and amusing pieces by such writers as Robert Marshall, W. T. Coleby, Cicely Hamilton and R. C. Carton.

"JUST SUPPOSE,"
BY A. E. THOMAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

"Just Suppose," comedy in three acts by A. E. Thomas, produced at Henry Miller's Theater, New York City, under the direction of A. L. Erlanger; evening of November 1, 1920. The cast: Kingsley Stafford.....George Pancoffort
Hannibal.....Lawrence Eddinger
Mrs. Carter Stafford

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen
Montgomery Warren.....William J. Keighley
Linda Lee Stafford.....Patricia Collins
Sir Calverton Shipley.....Leslie Howard
George.....Geoffrey Kerr
The Marquis of Karnaby.....Fred Kerr

NEW YORK, New York—"How do they learn it?" Oh, they learn it from one another," said a theater manager one day at the rehearsal of a new play, when a guest asked him where his actors acquired brogue, dialect and local accent of various kinds. What this manager remarked may have been true of the performers in the piece he was preparing, but it is certainly not altogether true of those in the piece which Mr. Thomas has introduced upon Broadway under the title of "Just Suppose," and which he is using to illustrate his talent for fantasy.

The author presents two groups of persons, the one British and the other American, holding conversation in the drawing-room and on the terrace of a mansion known as Fairview and situated on the Potomac River in Virginia, a couple of hours' ride by motor car from Washington. The first group comprises the Prince of Wales of actual date, an attaché of the British Embassy at Washington named Sir Calverton Shipley, and an ancient diplomatist named Lord Karnaby. The second group comprises the people of the Fairview household and others, the chief figures being a young woman, Linda Lee Stafford, who gets romantic notions into her head when she hears of the Prince of Wales being in Washington, and Mrs. Carter Stafford, who entertains romantic memories of the Prince's grandfather, having waltzed with him when, long ago, he visited America.

Now if there is one thing about Mr. Thomas' arrangements for his audience, it can be certain of it, that two of his actors, Geoffrey Kerr, who has the rôle of the Prince, and Mr. Howard, who has that of the attaché, learned their accent not in the green-rooms of New York theaters, but in veritable London. As for those who impersonate the Virginian characters, they may have learned the manner of speech appropriate to their side of the dialogue through having enjoyed a period of southern residence, or they may have got it "from one another." But in any case the accent used by the players as they spoke their lines contributed greatly to the peculiar make-believe of the

piece. This was evident at the first matinee performance on November 4, to say the least, in the scene of the ancient diplomatist's breaking in upon the Prince and Linda Lee at Fairview, disturbing their May-morning, rose-scented colloquy. For by what artistic perversity nobody knows, the elder Mr. Kerr, instead of talking with a London accent, like the younger Mr. Kerr, talked in that style of speech which is common to both London and Washington, which is exclusively typical of neither, and which may be called, perhaps, university English. A little note of common sense can be a trumpet blast to shake and shatter such flimsy architecture as that which the author of "Just Suppose" rears; and common sense is precisely the merciless note with which the elder Mr. Kerr's voice rang.

Other ironies, however, transpired as the performance progressed. The material of which the author spins and weaves his illusion is largely old-school shoddy, and the matinee audience could not completely suppress the giggle which its perception of this prompted. And then, to think that the playwright in these days of doing things well once and being done with them, should add that third act, and impose on the credulity of his public by making the Prince repeat his visit to Fairview! In extension, the author's champions could say that the second visit, being made by water instead of land and taking place outside the house instead of inside it, brings a British naval uniform and a Virginia portico very prettily into the picture. They could add that Linda Lee must be shown as contented after all to marry and settle down in her country, and they could justify the third act for bringing her and Warren, the old friend of her childhood, together.

Memorable in the performance were the clear enunciation and the expressive acting not only of the Kerrs and Mr. Howard, but also of Miss Collins as the heroine and of Mrs. Whiffen as the grandmother.

Dr. Samuel A. Eliot Jr., professor of English at Smith College, is including an adaptation of George Peele's "Old Wives Tale" in the next volume of the Little Theater Classics, which will appear next spring. Dr. Eliot has written to Bryn Mawr College asking for photographs of the performance of this play at the Bryn Mawr College May Day festival last spring under the direction of Mrs. Otis Skinner.

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Like a live flame wind-wafted from
allara celestial
floats the blithe oriole through the
bright air;
Dropping down as half won by spring's
glories terrestrial
Buoyantly upward swift fleeing to
fare.
Like the light on a fount's rippling
bosom that glances
With the wavering pulse of its
rhythmical flow,
Now he rises, now falls; or, as leaf
blast-tossed dances,
In whimsical mazes he sweeps to
and fro.

—Arlo Bates.

On Lord Mayor's Day

29th. Up, it being Lord Mayor's day,
Sir Anthony Bateman. This morning
was brought home my new velvet
cloak—that is, lined with velvet, a
good cloth the outside—the first that
ever I had in my life, and I pray, . . .
it may not be too soon now that I
begin to wear it. I thought it better
to go without it because of the crowd,
and so I did not wear it. At noon I
went to Guildhall; and, meeting with
Mr. Proby, Sir R. Ford's son, and
Lieutenant-Colonel Baron, a City com-
mander, we went up and down to see
the tables; where under every salt
there was a bill of fare, and at the
end of the table the persons proper
for the table. Many were the tables,
but none in the Hall but the Mayor's
and the Lords of the Privy Council
that had napkins or knives, which was
very strange. We went into the But-
try, and there stayed and talked, and
then into the Hall again. . . . By and
by met with Creed; and we, with the
others, went within the several Courts,
and there saw the tables prepared for
the Ladies and Judges, and Bishops;
all great signs of a great dinner to
come. By and by, about one o'clock,
before the Lord Mayor came, came
into the Hall, from the room where
they were first led into, the Chan-
cellor, Archbishop before him, with the
Lords of the Council, and other Bish-
ops, and they to dinner. Anon comes
the Lord Mayor, who went up to the
Lords, and then to the other tables to
bid welcome; and so all to dinner. I
sat near Proby, Baron, and Creed at
the Merchant Strangers' table; where
ten good dishes to a messe, . . . but
it was very unpleasant that we had no
napkins nor change of trenchers, and
drunk out of earthen pitchers, and
wooden dishes. It happened that after
the lords had half dined, came the
French Ambassador up to the lords'
table, where he was to have sat; he
would not sit down nor dine with the
Lord Mayor, who was not yet come,
nor have a table to himself, which
was offered; but in a discontent went
away again. After I had dined, I and
Creed rose and went up and down the

house, and up to the lady's room, and
there stayed gazing upon them. But
though there were many and fine, . . .
yet I could not discern one handsome
face there; which was very strange.
I expected musique, but there was
none but only trumpets and drums,
which displeased me. The dinner, it
seems, is made by the Mayor and two
Sheriffs for the time being, the Lord
Mayor paying one half, and they the
other. And the whole, Proby says, is
reckoned to come to about seven to
eight hundred pounds at most.—
From the Diary of Samuel Pepys.

old castle. Here we only stayed two
hours, and then started again for
Beyrout. We stopped once more at
Tripoli. At Beyrout our voyage
ends. There we shall get a dragoon
and horses and ride down the coast
to Sidon and Tyre; then by the moun-
tains up northeast to Baalbek; from
there to Lebanon and the Cedars;
then down to Damascus; thence
across to the Lake of Galilee and
Tiberias, to Nazareth, to Mt. Carmel
on the coast; from there to Samaria,
and thence down to Jerusalem. That
is our route now, but it may be al-

granted, and all helpfulness done unto
them; their goods transported, and
themselves & goods sheltered in their
houses as well as they could.

The chiefs amongst these people
was one Mr. Fells and Mr. Sibbie,
which had many servants belonging
unto them, many of them being Irish.
Some others there were yet had a ser-
vant or two a piece; but ye most were
servants, and such as were engaged to
the former persons, who also had ye
most goods. After they were bither
come, and some thing settled, the mal-
ters desired some ground to employe

True Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE world is paying a terrible
price for its unthinking accep-
tance of doubt, uncertainty, and lack of
confidence in God, good. In spite of
its ceaseless disappointments, its glar-
ing failures, and its never-ending
trials, it continues to stumble on, in
its own ignorant way, blissfully ob-
livious of the indisputable fact that
there is, right at hand, that is, every-
where, a sure and never-failing remedy
which heals and saves. Why it can-
not immediately discern this, and so
end the interminable siege of fear
which continually seeks to present it-
self in some new guise, it is not at all
difficult to understand, when one has
gained even a faint realization of what
Christian Science is, and what it does.
Its mission is to make practical, here
and now, in this present experience,
the demonstration of the fact that God
is good, and that He is All-in-all. It
is by this means that doubts, fears, and
erroneous suggestions are discerned to
be mere supposition, and so relegated
to the realm where they belong, utter
nothingness. Thus it is that man
comes to know that his highest duty is
to gain a better and better understand-
ing of what God, and His infinite idea,
man, is.

Perhaps the greatest bane of hu-
manity is its blindfold acceptance of
the reality of evil—the conclusion that
evil and matter are in the realm of
Mind, God. This false postulate can
of course only be arrived at after the
admission has been made that they are
really somewhere. That is to say,
after one admits that they are within
that which really is, and is every-
where, he unknowingly accepts that
they are in space, and in space, and
God fills all space, then in God, good.
Does this not explain why, without
knowing how, humanity has grown to
be fearful of evil, and its objectifica-
tion, matter? As long as it contends
that evil and matter are in the uni-
verse, it makes it utterly impossible for
them to be gotten out. Christian Sci-
ence, however, does not accept the
false premise that evil and matter are
in the universe of Mind, the only real
universe. What it does maintain and
sustain with irrefutable evidence is,
that evil and matter are mere negation,
the supposed opposite of Spirit, God;
that there is no evil intelligence, and
hence, no matter. In other words, it
absolutely refuses to admit that there
are contraries to, or in God, good. It
acknowledges but one infinite, all-
inclusive Mind, without an opposite or
equal, and but one infinite creation or
idea, which exactly expresses divine
consciousness, Mind, God.

It is precisely because the world
accepts evil, and all that partakes of
its nature, as real and true, that there
has come about a condition of thought
which has been termed fear. Once
made the admission that evil and mat-
ter are true, and it follows that, even
if one wishes to get away from them,
he cannot, for that which is true to
one cannot be dismissed. Truth is
eternal. It is this dread, that there is
no available means by which to over-
come evil, and that it therefore must
be submitted to, which ultimately in
the fear of evil, and the fear of this
fear. Philosophers have for ages tried
to solve this problem—how to account
for, and get rid of the fear of evil,
and all have most lamentably failed,
because they either could not or would
not adopt the simple explanation
offered over nineteen hundred years
ago by Christ Jesus, that there is but
one God, good, the cause, basis, and
origin of all that really is. This it is
which Christian Science proclaims,
and so makes transparently evident,
namely, that edifying statement of the
Master, which explains away evil and
its suppositional creation, "Ye are of
your father the devil, and the lusts of
your father ye will do. He was a
murderer from the beginning, and
abode not in the truth, because there
is no truth in him. When he speaketh
a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is
a liar, and the father of it." Was this
not equivalent to saying, Evil cannot
be stated or accounted for in terms of
goodness, it must ever remain pure
supposition?

Since a false, erroneous sense of
creation produces mortal fear, the fear
of death, it must be evident that a right
sense of creation must establish the
testimony of the material senses, in
that it makes possible and practical
the rejection of evil as anything, that
is, as any real thing. It is indeed this
calm, exalted and sure state of thought
which Christian Science inculcates. It
teaches us to proclaim this motto of
Truth, good only is everywhere. This
mortal condition is the diametrical op-
posite of that which accepts the reality
of evil, mortal mind, and therefore in-
dicates what the Bible illustrates as
the true state of fear, the beginning of
wisdom. It is this mental sureness and
confidence in the omnipresence, of
God, good, which all true Christians
are searching for.

If, then, the false sense of existence
results in mortal fear, a right sense of
existence must result in immortal fear,
true fear. The practice of Christian
Science brings about the elimina-
tion of the false sense of fear, for
every discordant condition is proven to
be the outcome of this false sense
of fear entertained, and how may this
be destroyed save by means of the
right sense of fear? Mrs. Eddy in-

alists, on page 411 of Science and
Health. "Always begin your treat-
ment by allaying the fear of patients.
Silently reassure them as to their ex-
emption from disease and danger.
Watch the result of this simple rule
of Christian Science, and you will find
that it alleviates the symptoms of
every disease. If you succeed in
wholly removing the fear, your patient
is healed."

True fear is the right desire to know
God and all that He made. True fear
then is an earnest longing, a yearning
for a better understanding of Truth.
This sense of fear is fittingly illus-
trated by Paul, in his epistle to the
Hebrews, where he writes, "Wherefore
we receiving a kingdom which cannot
be moved, let us have grace, whereby
we may serve God acceptably with
reverence and godly fear," and also in
the following citations, Psalms, xix,
9; iii, 10; Proverbs, i, 7; viii, 13; ix,
10; xiv, 27. In Ecclesiastes the
Preacher plainly tells us that the con-
clusion of all that may be said is,
"Fear God, and keep His command-
ments: for this is the whole duty of
man." Mrs. Eddy has illumined this
passage of Scripture, in the following
words, which are found on page 340 of
Science and Health. "In other words:
Let us hear the conclusion of the whole
matter: love God and keep His com-
mandments: for this is the whole of
man in His image and likeness. Divine
Love is infinite. Therefore all that
really exists is in and of God, and
manifests His love." True fear then
is the love of God, and this love surely
does cast out all fear of evil—all
wrong sense of fear.

These Early November Hours

Oh the sense of the yellow mountain-
flowers,
And the balls, each three in one.
The chestnuts throw on our path in
showers!
For the drop of the woodland fruit's
begun,
These early November hours.

That crimson the creeper's leaf
across
Like a splash of blood, intense,
abrupt,
O'er a shield else gold from rim to
boss,
And lay it for show on the fairy-
cupped
Elf-needed mat of moss.
—From "By the Fireside," by Robert
Browning.

Thought and Art

"Poetry," says Matthew Arnold, "is
thought and art in one."

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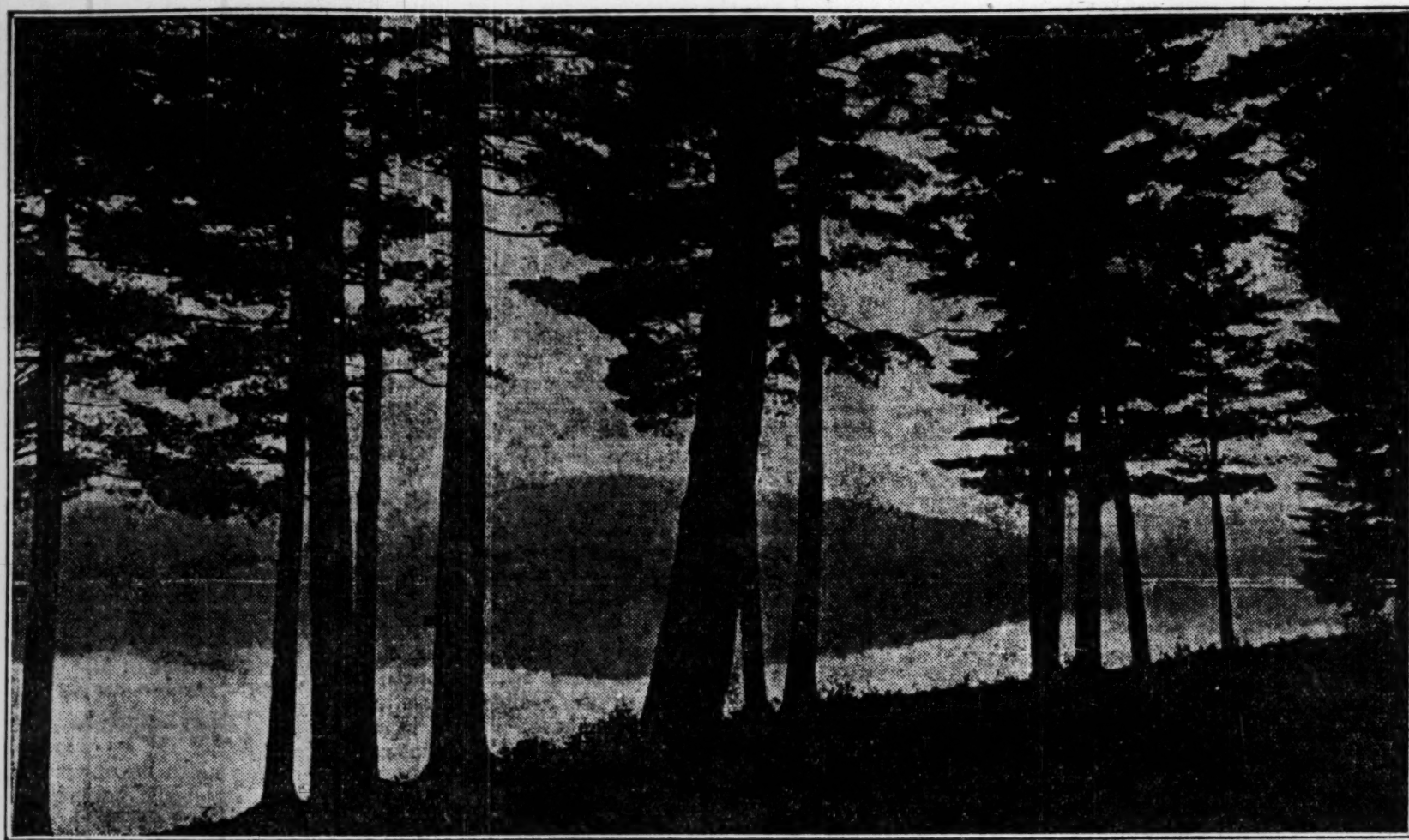
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A lake in the Adirondacks

Photograph by A. B. Brooks, New York

The Lakes of the
Adirondacks

As we entered Round Lake on this
fair morning, its surface was as
smooth and shining as a mirror. It
was too early yet for the tide of
travel which sends a score of boats
up and down this thoroughfare every
day; and from shore to shore the
water was unruffled, except by a flock
of sheldrakes which had been feeding
near Plymouth Rock, and now went
skittering off into Weller Bay with a
motion between flying and swimming,
leaving a long wake of foam behind
them.

At such a time as this you can see
the real colour of these Adirondack
lakes. It is not blue, as romantic
writers so often describe it, nor
green, like some of those wonderful
Swiss lakes, although of course it re-
flects the colour of the trees along
the shore; and when the wind stirs
it, it gives back the hue of the sky,
blue when it is clear, gray when the
clouds are gathering, and sometimes
as black as ink under the shadow of
storm. But when it is still, the water
itself is like that river which one of
the poets has described as

"Flowing with a smooth brown
current."

And in this sheet of burnished bronze
the mountains and islands were re-
flected perfectly, and the sun shone
back from it, not in broken gleams
or a wide lane of light, but like a
single ball of fire, moving before us
as we moved.—Henry Van Dyke.

At Messina

Phillips Brooks to His Mother.
Thursday, November 23 [1865].

Here we are, laid by for a day to
discharge and receive cargo at Mes-
sina, which you will find almost at
the very northeast corner of the
Levant. The place, which we can
see plainly from the ship, is a little
straggling village with its mosque.
Lines of camels are continually wind-
ing in and out, carrying back into
the interior the goods we bring. The
only interest of the country is that
just behind those hills there lies the
old town of Tarsus, where St. Paul
was born, and where there still
stands an old church, which they say
he built. We have no time to go
there, and must be content to know
just where it lies. In the distance
the Taurus Mountains, covered with
snow, are very grand. The weather
is superb, as soft as June. Last night
was the most gorgeous starlight I
ever saw.

Saturday, November 25.
I must finish this letter now, for
tonight we shall be at Beyrout, and
I must mail it. All day yesterday we
were lying in front of Alexandretta
(Iskanderon), the port of Aleppo,
where we discharged part of our
cargo and took on board a lot of
cotton. We went ashore and wander-
ed about the picturesque and dirty
little Turkish town. It had a quaint
old bazaar, as all these places have,
where the business of the place is
carried on. Palm trees, camels, and
mounds muffled in white with only the
eyes looking out, and all sorts of
odd male costumes, made it a very
Eastern picture. The day was . . .
like August in Boston.

We sailed at night, and arrived
early this morning at Latakia, a
pretty little town among the trees,
with mosques and minarets and an

tered. Doesn't it sound interesting?
It will take in all about three weeks,
and I will write again from Jeru-
salem. Now good-by.
Your loving son,
PHILLIPS.

—From "Letters of Travel."

Plymouth Aids
Virginia

There is one thing that fell out in
ye beginning of ye winter before, which
I have referred to this place, that I
may handle ye whole matter together.
There was a ship, with many pas-
sengers in her and sundrie goods,
bound for Virginia. . . . But it pleased
God that though they came so neare ye
shoulders of Cap-Codd or else ran
stumbling over them in ye night, they
knew not how, they came right before
a small blind harbore, that lies about
ye middle of Manamoyack Bay, to ye
southward of Cap-Codd, with a small
gale of wind; and about highwater
touched upon a bar of sand that lies
before it, but had no hurt, ye sea
being smooth; so they laid out an
anchore. . . . But shortly after they
saw some Indians come to them in
canoes, which made them stand upon
their gard. But when they heard
some of ye Indians speake English
unto them, they were not a little re-
vived, especially when they heard them
demand if they were the Gover of
Plymouth men, or freinds; and yt they
would bring them to ye English
houses, or carry their letters.

They feasted these Indians, and
gave them many gifts; and sente two
men and a letter with them to ye
Gover, and did intreat him to send a
boat unto them, with some pitch,
and occume, and spiks, with divers other
necessaries for ye mending of their
ship (which was recoverable). Also
they besought him to help them with
some corne and sundrie other things
they wanted, to enable them to make
their viage to Virginia; and they
should be much bound to him, and
would make satisfaction for any thing
they had, in any commodities they had
aboard. After ye Gover was well in-
formed by ye messengers of their con-
dition, he caused a boate to be made
ready, and such things to be provided
as they wrote for; and because others
were abroad upon trading, and such
other affairs, as had been fite to send
unto them, he went him selfe, & also
carried some trading commodities, to
buy them corne of ye Indians. It was
no season of ye year to goe withoute
ye Cape, but understanding when ye
ship lay, he went into ye bottom of
ye Cape, on ye inside, and put into a crick
called Naumkackett, where it is not
much above two mile vore land to ye
bay where they were, where he had ye
Indeans ready to eare over any thing
to them. Of his arrivall they were
very glad, and received the things to
mend their ship, & other necessaries.
Also he bought them as much corne
as they would have; . . . and so left
them well furnished and contented,
being very thankful for ye courtesies
they received. But after the Gover
thus left them, he went into some other
harbors ther aboute and loaded his
boat with corne, which he traded, and
so went home. But he had not been at
home many days, but he had notice
from them . . . their request was that
they might have leave to repaire to
them, and sojourne with them, till
they could have means to convey them
selves to Virginia; and that they might
have means to transport their goods,
and they would pay for ye same, or
any thing else wher with ye plantation
should relieve them. Considering their
distres, their requests were

their servants upon; seing et was like
to be ye latter end of ye year before
they could have passage for Virginia;
and they had now ye winter before
them; they might clear some ground,
and plant a crope (seing they had
tools, & necessaries for ye same) to
help to bear their charge, and keep
their servants in employment; and if
they had opportunitie to departe before
the same was ripe, they would sell it
on ye ground. So they had ground
appointed them in convenient places,
and Fells & some other of them raised
a great deal of corne, which they
sould at their departure. . . . And the
plantation had some benefite by them,
in selling them corne & other provi-
sions of food for cloathing; for they
had of diverse kinds, as cloath, per-
petuance, & other stuffs, beside hose,
& shoes, and such like commodities as
ye planters stood in need of. So they
both did good, and received good one
from another; and a couple of barks
carried them away at ye latter end of
comer. And sundrie of them have ac-
knowledgeed their thankfulness since
from Virginia.—From "Bradford's His-
tory of Plimoth Plantation."

Madame Le Brun in
London

The first artist I visited in London
was Mr. West, a renowned historical
painter; I saw at his house many pic-
tures that he had not quite finished, the
composition of which appeared very fine.

I visited nearly all the principal art-
ists and was extremely surprised to see
with all of them a quantity of por-
traits of which the head alone was
finished. I asked them why they sent
portraits in this condition to the per-
sons who had sat for them were con-
tented to be seen and named; and be-
sides, the sketch once made, half the
price was paid in advance, and the
painter was satisfied.

I saw, whilst in London, many of
Sir Joshua Reynolds' famous pictures;
they are a most excellent color, and
reminde one of Titian, but in general
are unfinished with the exception of the
head. I admired an infant Samuel
of his, which charmed me both for its
color and color. Reynolds was as
modest as he was clever; when my
portrait of M. de Calonne arrived at
the London custom-house, he went to
see it, and this is what I have been
told by persons who heard of him.
When the case was opened he gazed at
it for some little time, and inspected it,
whereupon some spectator who re-
peated the idle words of calumny,
said:

"This portrait ought to be good, for
Madame Le Brun received £3200 for it."

"Well," replied Reynolds, "if they
gave me £4000 for it, I could not have
done it as well."
When going to a painter's house in
England to see his pictures, it is the
custom to pay a certain sum before
entering the studio, and in general it
is the painter himself who benefits by
the money given to the servants. My
domestic was the only one who profited
by it; this good fellow gave me all his
savings to keep for him, and at last I
had sixty guineas, which he had re-
ceived from people who came to see
my pictures. The celebrated Fox came
several times, and paid the customary
fee on each occasion; I was very sorry
never to have been at home to receive
him, for I had a great desire to see this
great politician. I was more fortune-
ate with Mrs. Siddons, whose visit I
did not lose; I had seen this celebrated
actress for the first time in the
"Gambler," and I cannot express the

painting in my studio, in a very care-
less costume; but two English ladies
who were leaving that week, having
begged me to receive them before their
departure, I fixed Thursday. The day
came, and whilst waiting for them,
began to paint; my good Adelaide hear-
ing that I expected ladies who dressed
elegantly, told me that I must not be
seen in my painting dress, spotted all
over with color, and with a night-cap
on my head. I consented, and in con-
sequence put on under my smock-frock
a charming white dress, and Adelaide
brought me my pretty little "wig à
l'antique" as worn at that time, recom-
mending me that as soon as I heard a
knock at the street-door to take off
my night-cap and smock, and to put on
my wig. Occupied by my work, I heard
no knock; but heard the ladies coming
up the stairs. I quickly seized my wig
and popped it on over my night-cap,
and I quite forgot to take off my smock.
I noted at once that the English ladies
looked at me in a curious manner,
without my being able to imagine the
reason; at last, after they had left,
Adelaide came in, and seeing me at-
tired in this fashion, she was quite
angry, and said:

"Just go and look at yourself in the
glass!"

I then perceived that the frill of my
cap came out from under my wig, and
that I had kept on my smock. . . .
Concerts were very fashionable in
London, and I much preferred them to
the routs, though these to a foreigner
offered the best means of meeting the
highest classes of society. Invitations
are not sent by letter as in France;
only a card on which is written: at
home on such a day.

Lady Hertford, who was a very hand-
some woman, gave superb routs. I
frequently met Lady Monck with her
two daughters at Lady Hertford's; also
Lord Barrington, who was a great
lover of art, and whose conversation
delighted me, also many others who
soon formed an agreeable society for
me, notwithstanding all that may be
said of the reserve of the English as a
rule.

The most admired woman in London
at this period was the Duchess of Dev-
onshire. I had often heard of her
beauty and of her great influence in
political affairs, and when I called on
her she received me most kindly.—
From "Souvenirs of Madame Vigée Le
Brun."

An Anecdote

1st July, 1869 (Dinner Party, 1 Sus-
sex Square). Dean Stanley and Lady
Augusta, Mr. Browning, Judge Wells,
Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Lady Crewe,
Miss Crewe, loads of others, twenty at
dinner, others in the evening. Dresses
really beautiful, most rich silks, pink,
blue, green, richly trimmed, diamonds
not many; long trains, nothing ex-
treme in the way of "décolleté-ness."
Mr. Browning took me in to dinner.
Dean Stanley the other side. Brown-
ing very cordial, pleased to see me,
talked of his wife. . . . General conver-
sation very interesting and exciting.
Mr. Vernon Harcourt and the Dean
told stories of Mr. Bright. They don't
like him. Among the anecdotes was
one referring to an interview between
him and the Prince of Wales. The
Prince said, "Mr. Bright, I hear that
you think my mother will be the last
sovereign of England." Mr. Bright
replied, "Your Royal Highness, the
people of England are devotedly at-
tached to monarchy. It depends upon
the Royal Family themselves whether
the attachment will continue." Cer-
tainly a courteous warning to the
Prince.—Autobiography of Elizabeth
M. Sewell.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1920

EDITORIALS

Dominion Status

IF THE present condition of things goes on long enough in Ireland, it is to be presumed that the element of sanity in the United Kingdom will assert itself sufficiently to insist upon a settlement of some sort. Now, as the large majority of Irishmen is entirely opposed to Mr. Lloyd George's Partition Bill, as north-eastern Ulster is bitterly resentful of the Sinn Féin policy, and as the people of Great Britain show no sign whatever of a readiness to hand over the key of the strategic safety of the islands to the keeping of Dail Eireann, there appears to be no way out of the tangle other than that so ably advocated by Sir Horace Plunkett. Of the many counselors who have undertaken to supply solutions of the problem, Lord Grey alone comes near offering anything practical. He has to all intents and purposes accepted Sir Horace's scheme. Indeed, the only variation he seems to suggest is a fixed and arbitrary period of two years which shall be granted to Ireland wherein to agree upon a constitution for itself, at the end of which time England shall entirely wash her hands of any liability of government other than is contained in the dominion status. As for Mr. Asquith's proposal, the more it is studied the more absurd it appears, for it starts with a proposal, that of surrendering the strategic key, which is more likely to protract the present crisis, or to prevent all hope of an agreement, than anything he could very well have conceived. For the rest, Lord Morley's philosophical reflections do not seem to have developed into anything more concrete than philosophical reflections. Consequently, Sir Horace Plunkett still holds the field with his proposal of the dominion status.

Now, Mr. Lloyd George has been contemptuous of Sir Horace's proposals, on the ground more of a name than anything else. He insists that inasmuch as Sir Horace has not proposed to give Ireland its own army and navy, he does not propose to give it the dominion status. There is, however, a considerable difference between the status of an overseas dominion, and a dominion consisting of a part of the United Kingdom. There is no strategic danger to the United Kingdom in agreeing to Australia, Canada, or South Africa, controlling its own military forces. But there is a great possibility of danger to Great Britain if Ireland is permitted to do this. In any case, to attempt to shipwreck a perfectly realizable scheme for the solution of the Irish problem, by means of a quarrel over a name, is not merely to forget the warning of the Chinese philosopher that all names being arbitrary a dun horse may be a cow, but to risk a tragedy comparable to that of the Capulets and Montagues out of mere forgetfulness that a rose by any name will smell as sweet.

Since, however, the attempt has been made to jettison the solution of the dominion status, for the sake of a name, it may not be without advantage to consider what the dominion status, as applied by Sir Horace Plunkett to Ireland, really means. It must be remembered that the difficulty in Ireland lies, not with the British people at all, but between Sinn Féin and north-eastern Ulster. Sinn Féin demands the government of all Ireland. North-eastern Ulster replies that Sinn Féin may be perfectly willing to play the part of the spider, but that it has no intention whatever of playing that of the fly. Sir Horace proposes by means of the dominion status to make the position of the fly in the corner of the web entirely safe. The dominion status, it will be remembered, gives to the provinces of Australia, as to those of Canada or South Africa, local self-government of the most advanced description. Therefore, if the dominion status were given to Ireland, there could be no objection whatever to making the four counties of north-eastern Ulster, or whatever number of counties might be decided upon, a province with its own local autonomy. This would absolutely preserve the Ulster Protestants from all danger of Roman Catholic dominion, whilst creating no greater division in the country than is created in Australia by the existence of New South Wales, Victoria, and the other provinces, or in Canada by the existence of Quebec, Ontario, and the remaining provinces. But, north-eastern Ulster objects, the fiscal policy of Ireland will remain under the control of the Dublin Parliament, in which its own members will be steadily outvoted by those of an agricultural electorate with no understanding of the sensitive organization of an industrial community. There is in this objection no reasonable ground for the rejection of the dominion status, for it is perfectly obvious that in drafting the constitution any fears of this sort can be provided for and completely safeguarded, the more particularly as Sinn Féin is never tired of stating that it is willing to give north-eastern Ulster every conceivable guaranty of its good faith. For these reasons, the scheme of Sir Horace remains perfectly sound and perfectly practical, and to quarrel with it over its name would not merely be the height of folly, but really the height of disingenuousness.

It is a curious thing that at a moment when the settlement of the Irish question is of particular importance to the peace of the British Commonwealth, the government should refuse a hearing to a settlement so eminently sane and so apparently workable as that put forward by Sir Horace, as if it were not worthy of consideration. As a matter of fact if the constituent assembly which would have to be called to settle the details of the new Irish constitution failed, the government would have an almost unanswerable case for pressing its own bill. For, since Sir Horace insists that this constituent assembly is to be made up entirely of Irishmen, it must be obvious that if these Irishmen could not decide amongst themselves, in council, as to the future constitution, somebody would have to decide for them, in order that the peace of the realm might be maintained. If the constituent assembly came to an agreement, it would be because the Irishmen of north-eastern Ulster had come to an agreement with the Irishmen of the rest of Ire-

land, for a settlement which would protect their respective interests, whilst recognizing the right of the people of the United Kingdom as a whole to safeguard themselves strategically against an outside attack. Such an agreement would surely be satisfactory to everybody. But, as has been said, if the assembly failed to come to an agreement, it would be impossible to object to the cutting of the Gordian knot by the government in London in its own way.

Prohibition in the Elections

SO FAR as the question of intoxicating liquor figured in the presidential election, the story of the voting appears surely to have been in favor of prohibition. The returns have not yet been tabulated in such a fashion as to enable a statement to be prepared with reference to the many contests in which liquor played a part. But enough is known to warrant those who have been in the forefront of the anti-liquor battle expressing their confidence that the anti-liquor majority in the United States Congress has not been broken down. In fact, it has been considerably strengthened. "Of the 435 members of Congress," says the general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, "more than 225 who had voted for the Volstead Act were reelected." This, of course, is a considerable achievement for the prohibition forces. That the brewers and wine-makers had gone into the elections with the purpose of punishing congressional candidates who were known to have supported this prohibition enforcement law, by defeating them at the polls, had been widely advertised. In the early days of the campaign, published statements as to the intentions of the liquor interests were such as even to give the impression that they stood a good chance of succeeding. The whole situation seemed to be framed, so far as possible, to cultivate a fear amongst candidates and voters alike that opposition from the element that was seeking to modify prohibition sufficiently to allow the sale of beer and light wines was not a thing to be lightly undertaken.

Any fear of that sort, however, now seems surely to have operated upon the voters rather to the disadvantage of the liquor interests than otherwise. The congressional supporters of the Volstead Act have, so far as is generally known, been sent back to Congress by their constituencies. Moreover, according to the Anti-Saloon League observers, many of the new members just elected, as well as a considerable number of former members who did not vote, have gone on record in this campaign against raising the alcoholic content of beverages or otherwise weakening the Prohibition code. It is no small indication of the temper of the country that an extremely bitter contest, waged in Congressman Volstead's own district in Minnesota, for the sake of gaining prestige for the wets by accomplishing the defeat of the Congressman whose name has been so widely associated with prohibition enforcement, utterly failed of its purpose. Confronted by an opponent who likewise proclaimed himself a dry candidate, and also by an apparent handicap of some 6300 adverse votes, Congressman Volstead nevertheless came through with flying colors. Another significant dry victory was that of Congressman Shreve in the Twenty-Fifth Pennsylvania District. Defeated for reelection in the primaries through the success of a bipartisan liquor effort to control the regular Republican and Democratic organizations, Mr. Shreve offered himself as an Independent and was elected. Spectacular successes of this sort show to what extent the dry motive was a power in cases where the issues were clearly drawn on liquor.

Generally speaking, the fact that the Republicans were overwhelmingly successful at the polls must be taken as favorable to prohibition, if for no other reason than because of the knowledge that the Anti-Saloon League leaders, who have had charge of many contests for the support of prohibition, have admittedly placed more reliance, as a rule, upon the Republicans than upon the Democrats. For this reason, there is less of anti-liquor significance than there might be otherwise in the defeat for reelection of Charles H. Randall, Congressman from California. Mr. Randall was the father of war-time prohibition, he having proposed it as an amendment to an agricultural bill which was before the house in May, 1918, while he was serving in Congress as a Prohibitionist with Democratic indorsement. Presumably as a Democrat rather than as a Prohibitionist he was submerged by the Republican wave this year. Another effect of this wave was to sweep into the gubernatorial chair, in New York, a Republican progressive who has declared in his campaign speeches that he would secure the enactment of state laws to enforce prohibition. There was nothing half-hearted about the indorsement which the voters of New York State gave to Governor-Elect Miller. It was unprecedented. Presumably they were not unmindful of the fact that if he carries out his declared purpose with respect to prohibition enforcement, the police and other peace officers of that State will be obliged to make arrests and conduct prosecutions for violations of the enforcement law, instead of holding aloof and throwing the whole burden upon the federal officials. The significance of this New York result is well worth noting, in view of the fact that New York has been, of all cities, apparently the most reluctant to abide by the Eighteenth Amendment, if not the most tardy in joining the national purpose to enforce the provisions of the law.

Not even the passage, in Massachusetts, of a resolution in favor of 2.75 beer can throw any real doubt upon the anti-liquor purpose evidenced by the voters in general. A majority for beer of only slightly more than 20,000—practically accounted for by the vote of Boston, a liquor stronghold—in an election in which the Republican presidential candidate had a plurality of 400,000, is too small to win much consideration by the national legislative bodies. They will not overlook the fact that the 400,000 plurality was a declaration in favor of a chief executive who has said, in a letter widely published during the campaign, that he stands by his vote in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, that he would not recall it, and that he pledged himself, if elected, to oppose the reestablishment of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. If anything else were needed to encourage the feeling that

the Republican victory in the United States is a reindorsement of the national stand against liquor, perhaps it is to be found in the post-election stock market returns from Canada, where shares in the National Breweries experienced a sudden drop from 60 to 54½.

Albania and Northern Epirus

ONCE again the position in Northern Epirus is making a special claim on attention. As those who have kept in touch with the actual situation in the country have been well aware, the fact that little news concerning conditions has filtered through to the outside world has not been due to any improvement, but rather the reverse. For, indeed, the situation in Northern Epirus today is incomparably worse than it was, say, a year ago. A year ago the Italians were still in occupation of the province, and although their treatment of the Greek Epirotes was tyrannical to the point of outrage, still it was mild and equitable indeed compared with that meted out to them by the Moslem Albanians who are at present in control.

The whole drift of the Italian policy in Northern Epirus has, for some time past, been in one direction, that of preventing the realization of the great Epirote aspiration for reunion with Greece. It was to this end that the Italians handed over control of the province to the Moslem Government at Durazzo, last December, and it was to this end that the Italians provoked their "war" with Albania, a few months ago. The latest information on the subject, moreover, shows that the Italian intent goes even deeper than this. It now appears that Albania is rapidly becoming a rallying ground for the Turk. According to a statement by Faik Bey Konitza, who, until recently, was Albanian representative at Rome, the Albanian Government is intriguing with a horde of Turkish pashas and officers of the Kemalist army, who have invaded Albania, and are endeavoring to organize the Albanian forces with a view to launching an attack, in the near future, against Greece and Serbia. Everywhere, in fact, throughout Albania, there are signs of the most rapid Turkification. The actual government of Albania, established at Tyranna, is completely Turkish, whilst the Turkish language has become the official language of the country.

The object of all this is not far to seek. An attack on Greece through Northern Epirus would, it is calculated, go a long way toward upsetting the present fait accompli in Thrace and Asia Minor by compelling large withdrawals of Greek troops from these regions, thus leaving the way open for an advance of the Kemalist forces. This, however, is not the only purpose in view. From the Italian and Albanian standpoint, the great object in the present machinations is to prevent Northern Epirus being assigned to Greece in the final settlement. To secure this end they are leaving nothing undone. Side by side with the military preparations, under the tutelage of the Turks, a system of widespread persecution of the Christian population has been inaugurated, and is being steadily and ruthlessly developed, with the object of redressing the balance of population in favor of the Muhammadans. Hundreds and thousands of Greek Epirotes are being obliged to flee the country, and as they do so their places are taken by Turks and Albanians. When this "adjustment" has been carried sufficiently far, both Italy and Albania may be expected to raise the cry of self-determination for Northern Epirus.

The question before the world today is, How long is this shameful state of things to be permitted to continue? The whole issue in Northern Epirus might have been, and should have been, disposed of many months ago. The Greek claims are now admitted, practically on all hands, to be indisputable, and no one who has followed the work of Greece during the past months in Thrace and Asia Minor can doubt that, with Northern Epirus definitely assigned to her, there would quickly be an end to the Northern Epirus question, with all its attendant menace to the peace of the Near East.

A Notable Lord Mayor's Show

IN THE seven hundred years or so that have come and gone since King John, in granting a new charter to the City of London, stipulated that the citizen chosen as Mayor should be presented to the King or his justiciar for his approval, on the day of his election, there have been many notable Lord Mayor's shows. At first, no doubt, the event was a simple affair, almost a matter of business; but, year by year, as each 9th of November came round, a larger body of mounted citizens would attend My Lord Mayor on his progress from London to Westminster; and a larger number of citizens would assemble along the streets to see the procession go by. And so, in time, this procession developed into a great show, accompanied by all manner of pageants and pageantry which have survived to this day.

Now no doubt the great majority of these pageants were like the one that Pepys describes, in 1660, "good for such kind of things, but, in themselves, poor and absurd." Every now and again, however, there would be "a truly notable show." There was, for instance, that famous pageant "London Triumphant" or the City in Jollity and Splendour," which attended the accession of Sir Robert Hanson of the Grocers Company in the year 1672; or that equally famous one, four years later, which marked the election of Sir Thomas Davies. Years before, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, there had been the great water pageant, when the Lord Mayor proceeded to Westminster in his state barge, and on the return journey landed with his whole company at Paul's Wharf, where they took horse "and in great pomp passed through the great street of the City called Cheapside." And there have been many others.

But undoubtedly one of the most notable of all was that which signalized the accession of Sir John Leman, a worthy member of the Fishmongers Company in 1616. The Fishmongers appear to have taken the matter in hand with a will. They were, of course, always lavish in their display—was it not the Fishmongers who hailed the First Edward, on his return from the Scottish wars, "in a gorgeous pageant consisting of gilt sturgeon and silver salmon, on horseback, and gallant knights in splendid panoply?" In honor of Sir John Leman, however, the Fishmongers outdid even themselves. They employed

Anthony Munday, a dramatist of no small reputation, to devise the show, and the drawings for it are still in the possession of the Fishmongers Company. First came a Dutch fishing boat on wheels, with fishermen forever drawing up nets full of fish, and throwing them broadcast amongst the people; then a gigantic dolphin ridden by Arion; then the King of the Moors on a golden leopard, attended by six tributary kings on horseback girt about with gilt armor. After these there came the usual pictorial pun on the Lord Mayor's name, on this occasion a lemon tree, full of fruit, whilst the great central pageant was a wonderful creation designed to remind all and sundry of how a famous fishmonger, long centuries before, had saved a King, when "brave Walworth, knight, Lord Mayor," slew "rebellious Tyler." It showed Richard II seated on high, whilst underneath him all the royal virtues beat down Treason and Mutiny, in the persons of two "burly men." "In a seat corresponding to the King's," says one authority, "sat Justice, and below her Authority, Law, Vigilance, Peace, Plenty, and Discipline." Then there were trumpeters and halberdiers, gorgeously arrayed in light blue silk, emblazoned with the Fishmongers' arms in front and Walworth's on the back, mounted knights, men-at-arms, fencers, potguns, and paper whales—a notable pageant indeed, filling the "understanders in Cheapside" with wonder.

Editorial Notes

SO THE truth about Charles Dickens and the Daily News is out at last. Seventy-four years after it was written, a letter from the great novelist to Mr. F. M. Evans, one of the principal proprietors of the paper, detailing the petty and serious annoyances he had been subjected to as editor, has been published. It was the irritation ensuing from this treatment which culminated in his resignation only three weeks after the first issue of the paper had been printed. The secret has been well kept, so well-kept that nothing but suspicions, and these of a hazy nature, have transpired up to the present time. Now that the story is told, it resolves itself into the old story which is contemporaneous, in all probability, with journalism. And one begins to understand how much of Delane's glory was due to the fact that he had John Walter for a proprietor.

EVERYTHING today is in a state of flux, politically, economically, and, some insist, in the way of religion. Anyway this is the opinion of B. C. Spoor, Labor M. P. for a mining constituency near Durham, England. Certainly many people will agree that the old order of things has well-nigh passed away and that the new era has not yet dawned. The great trouble, Mr. Spoor thinks, is that people have got away from the habit of thinking, and he blames the universities for giving a great deal of information but not telling the whys and wherefores, never bringing out what is in the people. Had they done so, he considers that it would have been impossible for the leaders to have plunged the peoples into war with each other, and that it is only by the common people grouping together that a still greater war than the past one can be prevented. If this is so, the sooner people begin doing some good hard thinking for themselves the better.

OF THE five Socialists who were thrown out of their seats by action of the New York State Assembly last winter, two were reelected last week and will present themselves at Albany come January. With Mr. Orr and Mr. Solomon, however, will appear Henry Jager, newly elected from Brooklyn, who says he is "as guilty of being a Socialist as any of the others." Thus the problem of the Assembly will be complicated. And as if the new phase which it now assumes within the Assembly were not enough of trouble, the Assembly can hardly avoid taking heed of whatever develops out of the fact that the Socialists have elected Henry Seidel of the Bronx to the State Senate and Meyer London to Congress.

ENTENTES are becoming popular. Taking their cue from the great powers, the new nations are making alliances and entering into "understandings." The Balkans have an entente, comprising Rumania, Tzecho-Slovakia, and Jugo-Slavia; the Baltic provinces want an entente, and propose to include in it Finland, Latvia, Esthonia, Poland, and Lithuania. Germany and Austria are ambitious. They also desire an entente. What with ententes of great powers, secret and open, there will perhaps be nothing left for the future historian to do but record the events of the world, not in terms of countries, but in terms of ententes.

"WITH a President whose record shows that he voted for both the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, a Republican Congress showing a strong dry sentiment, and a Governor elected in New York State on a platform of law enforcement, this election was, for the most part, highly satisfactory to the dry forces of the country." So did Rollin O. Everhart, of the American Issue, sum up the situation the other day, in the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in New York. The outlook is certainly excellent. There is, moreover, a piquant fitness about the return of Mr. Volstead.

IF NEW YORK'S Fifth Avenue is to keep its reputation as The Thoroughfare, as many of the merchants there like to call it, there must be a care for such details as sidewalk bridges whenever new buildings are being erected. Even such temporary footways are to be of good appearance, no matter how plain, if the Fifth Avenue Association has its way. And the association is taking steps to have its way by appealing to the Borough President in case the contractor does not comply with the specifications which are made to include the erection of proper and suitable bridges.

OF ALL the many admiring tributes made to Mr. Camille Flammarion at the recent gathering on his lawn at Juvisy, in recognition of his work in helping the people to appreciate the beauties of the sky, none was higher than Prince Buonaparte's, who said that he had "proved his work not a burden but a happiness." "Things well done," it is well said, "exempt themselves from fear"—and fearless activity is surely happiness.